

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

No. VII.

THE BRACED BIRDS.

A CHILD just entering upon his teens received as a birthday present a pair of pigeons. The birds, as usual, were kept close prisoners, until a natural tie was formed, strong enough to bind both parents to their assigned home. The boy was then instructed to give his precious wards their freedom. Poor thing! It was a severe trial of his faith. The assurance, again and again repeated, that he might safely trust to their parental instincts to prevent the truancy of his charge, did not satisfy him. He must have the birds braced, and allowed but a very limited range of flight. He was at once humoured and punished. After sundry shocks and falls, occasioned by the force with which the pigeons got to the length of their line, they died, and left their young ones, who just then needed their undivided care, to perish.

So is truth treated by men reputed for both goodness and wisdom. How few, how very few, can trust their religious opinions, faith, or forms of discipline, to their own vitality. Some there are, we doubt not—would that they were too many to be cited as exceptions!—who can believe in the self-sustaining and reproductive energy of truth—who, having convinced themselves that a doctrine, or mode of worship, or system of discipline, is part of the mind of God, are no further careful respecting its perpetuity, than suffices to prompt their own earnest efforts in its behalf—who confide with simple but unwavering faith in the all-conquering might of Providential laws, and count, with reason, upon the certain harmony of results beyond their reach, with the continued existence and growth of whatever is heaven-born—who dare to strew their "bread-corn upon the waters," without a misgiving that it will re-appear as a living crop "after many days"—and who, having, to the best of their ability, professed, illustrated, contended for, and exemplified, what they take to be the word and will of the Supreme, are satisfied to hand them over to the next generation, shielded only by that omnipotent goodness which has tended and preserved them in this. We are not without hope that the number of such is increasing, and sure we are that their spirit is nothing more than is required by consistent willing-hood.

It is, however, at once painful and amusing to observe the extremely pious unbelief with which the generality of religious men, including the large majority of the disciples of willinghood, set about arrangements for giving perpetuity to their sentiments. Posterity, they seem to fear, will have no chance of knowing the form and structure of the fly, unless a fly in amber be bequeathed them. Their form of faith must be engrossed on parchment deeds, and must go down to future generations preserved by something more trustworthy than its own essential vitality. They will encase it in legal *caveats* and provisions—affix it to brick walls, or append it to endowments—hide it from peril in forms of subscription—crystallise it in catechisms—and, in ways which expose both it and them to reproach and contempt, invoke civil law to watch over its destiny, henceforth and for ever. And so it has come to pass, that religious opinions of a by-gone age, have, in our own time, become wards in Chancery; and errors, which increased light has driven forth from every intelligent mind, are petrified into lifeless and unchangeable forms by the action of influences which ought never to be felt within the realms of conscience.

In the name, then, of that noble principle, the legitimate workings of which we are seeking to illustrate, we record our solemn protest against all such safeguards as those above alluded to, by which men aim to give fixity and continuance to their

peculiar forms of faith and worship. At the bottom of all of them will be found intolerance. In one shape or another, more or less disguised, they all imply the argument of the stick. They are elaborate modifications of physical force. Their ultimate appeal is to the policeman and the soldier. They are penal statutes in miniature—diamond editions of Test and Corporation Acts—little-goes of persecution. They introduce what they were meant to guard to the inferior passions of humanity, rather than to the understanding. At best, they are but traps for the conscience, which, like those wired cages which afford an easy ingress to intruders, but prevent egress by circles of sharp points, they would keep where it is by a threatening array of worldly inconveniences. Let the most specious of them be narrowly examined—strip them of the pretensions which custom has thrown around them—ask what, if men believe, these are meant to do, and what, if they believe not, they are meant to inflict; and when you have solved this not very difficult problem, ascertain whether they can possibly add an iota to the legitimate force of truth, or offer a single additional argument to which reason is bound to listen! No! These are but the slyer and more furtive modes by which men stoop to coerce mind—tiny church-establishments which link together the secular and the sacred—venomous enough to worry, but not strong enough to destroy. They are the most minute and insignificant of the legal forms, in which "you shall" can be embodied—but, in structure, function, and kind, they possess all the characteristics of their order. We care not what may be pleaded in their behalf. "What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." If these things are right, an act-of-parliament church cannot be wrong. If mind may be bound, it were as well done by a giant as a dwarf.

The dishonour done to truth by these pretended safeguards is, assuredly, not the least among the mischiefs which they perpetrate. Is not every doctrine, every precept, every institution which Heaven has sanctioned, safe in the keeping of the Universal Ruler? Is not its destiny identified with fixed and immutable laws? Has it not immortality in its own bosom? Are not all the elements of moral good inseparably allied with it, so that, as they work themselves clear of human misapprehensions and perversities, it must share in their triumph? Are there not legions of invisible agencies—invisible to us because of the grossness of our unbelief—commissioned by God himself to pioneer a road for it to victory? Is it not in harmony with all other truth—knit by a native congeniality to the entire system of the divine works and word? Will it ever lose its original power over conscience?—ever be other than a form of beauty to an enlightened understanding?—ever cease to urge prevailing claims upon an upright and unprejudiced heart? Why will it not make way with the next generation as it has done in this? And if it will not—if it can be supposed that age will impair its vigour, or experience detect its weaknesses—or if, which is the likelier, increased depravity will repudiate its authority—why play upon that depravity by offering bribes in its favour, or attempt to perpetuate vitality which, if it be not in the truth itself, cannot be breathed into it by you? Cease, laborious trifler! Send not down to posterity what you take to be a thought of God, with this label upon it—"Whoso receives this may hear of something to his advantage."

Men who thus deal with truth, may believe in it as a proposition, but they cannot have the smallest faith in it as a power. They are the veriest sceptics in all that relates to it, save and except the efficacy of their own paltry arrangements. They dare not trust it alone amongst mankind. They have no sort of confidence that it will prevail in its own right. All their provisions show that they think it necessary to add a trifle to its recommendations. They have no opinion of its beauty without their paint. They smile at the sling and the stone, unless accompanied with their own cumbersome armour. A direct appeal to the conscience, even when made by holy writ, they will by no means trust to as sufficient when they, forsooth, are removed from the world. The gospel must be put into trust-deeds, or who knows what might become of it? Aye! lace up the poor tottering thing with the stays of legal phraseology, that it may stand erect—pad it out with starched and stiff provisions, that its external symmetry may be preserved—give it the longer and shorter catechisms for crutches—and, if possible, a little dowry for independent support—and, then—what? why then, ascend some platform, and quote, in Latin if so it please you, the maxim, "Great is the truth, and must prevail."

Nor ought we to forget the ignoble bonds which, with the best possible intentions, we may thus forge for after ages. Are we not ourselves fretting under the dogmatism of our forefathers? The blue coat, yellow stockings, and leathern girdle, which were once becoming, are now simply grotesque. The oath against transubstantiation, which erewhile comprehended a political meaning, has sunk into a mere absurdity. Forms of truth which, considered relatively to past times, were full of meaning, have become obsolete, just as the flame of a taper, although light, is useless in the blaze of a summer's sun. What right have we to prescribe to coming generations? and why should we make our limited views the measure of their faith? Are we the men, and will wisdom die with us? Is it not conceivable, nay, likely, that increased knowledge will give new aspects to many things which we imagine ourselves to have seen on every side, and alter, not indeed the substance of our faith, but the modes in which they shall be expressed? Amidst so strange a variety of opinion among us, is it safe to say to our own, *Esto perpetua*? Cannot we allow to those who come after us the same liberty of judgment which we ask for ourselves? Must we shackle them with annoyances, lest they should stray from our beaten paths of opinion? Who, now-a-days, would like to be tied down to the sentiments of the Reformers, great and good men though they were? Who does not see much that was defective in the Puritans? Is the mind of the church to be evermore stationary, and the dress of its thoughts of the same shape and size, until the end of time? We wrong posterity by willing that thus it shall be—we presume too much upon our own infallibility.

But we have done. We anticipate the exclamations of surprise with which these remarks will be greeted in many quarters, and the positive dismay with which some will contemplate the possibility of setting truth at liberty from all their over-anxious precautions. We must revert to our story of the braced birds. Better trust to natural instincts than to artificial restraints—to the power of truth than to the force of law. You cannot improve upon nature—you cannot add wisdom to the ordinations of God. Orthodoxy, whatever is meant by it, is safer in the hearts of living disciples, than in musty trust-deeds, or articles of subscription. The property which it is too weak to retain by its own authority, it had much better lose, for it can no longer profit by it. "A living dog is better than a dead lion." If we could bring ourselves to believe that pure Christianity depends for its continuance upon such beggarly appliances, we should begin to doubt in earnest whether Christianity is divine.

THE ELSTEAD CHURCH-RATE CASE AGAIN.—At a meeting of the parishioners of Elstead, Surrey, on the 16th ult., the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the parish vestry was received. As the principal facts mentioned in the report have been more than once detailed in our columns, it will be unnecessary to repeat them here. The report, which contained a condemnation of the legal prosecution of Mr. Woods, was unanimously adopted, and a protest recorded against the alterations and repairs made in the church by the churchwardens, Messrs. Cornwall and Payne, without the knowledge or consent of the parishioners. It was further resolved "That the balance due to the parish clerk be raised by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners." A subscription was forthwith commenced, and we hear that nearly the whole has been subscribed. "The public will be pleased to know," says the *County Herald*, "that the sum of £130, raised for Mr. Woods, after paying expenses of publishing, &c., has been paid to the adverse proctor, that sum being the amount of the taxed bills. Mr. Woods, however, is still deficient the costs due to his own proctor, amounting to nearly £100. Those friends who sympathise with Mr. Woods in his manly resistance of the most unjust proceedings against him have still an opportunity of testifying their sympathy. Their contributions towards making up the deficiency may be forwarded to Mr. Woods, or to the treasurer, J. G. Appleton, Esq., Elstead Mills. Mr. Woods ought not to be one farthing out of pocket. It ought to be known that the original bills of the adverse parties amounted to nearly £200, which were reduced and taxed down to the before-mentioned sum, rate and costs."

CLERICAL DISQUALIFICATION EXTRAORDINARY.—It is stated by a correspondent of the *Times*, that the Bishop of London has refused to receive a clergyman into his diocese on the ground of his being an Irish clergyman. The prejudice against poor Paddy seems to be increasing. Perhaps we shall have the Bishop advertising for a curate, after the manner of a publican in want of a pot-boy, with the notification—"No Irish need apply."—*Punch*.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

(From the Examiner.)

In passing sentence on the Rev. Josiah Bartlett, convicted of a most foul and wicked libel on his sister-in-law, aggravated by re-assertion after a retraction, Mr. Justice Coleridge remarked:—

In the whole course of his (Mr. Justice Coleridge's) experience, he had never witnessed a private libel more malicious than the present, the guilt of which was aggravated by the fact of the defendant's being a clergyman, in whose person, indeed, it might be said that the Church itself was dishonoured. It was, however, useless to attempt any further to make any impression upon the moral sense of a person who could look, as he stated that he did look, upon such conduct as that of which he had been guilty only in the light of an imprudence. *That task he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) would leave to another tribunal.* The duty of this Court at present was, to pronounce the sentence which the conduct of the defendant had deserved, and which was, that he be imprisoned in the Queen's prison for two years, and at the end of that time enter into his own recognisance in £1,000 to keep the peace to all her Majesty's subjects, and especially to Mr. and Mrs. Tozer.

Mr. Justice Coleridge has discharged his duty as a judge, but we apprehend that he pays an unmerited compliment to Church discipline, in leaving to another tribunal the task of correcting or chastising the moral obliquities of the reverend prisoner.

We cannot forget a judgment on another reverend libeller, approaching nearly in severity to the one we have above quoted, in which the judge told the defendant that he must either be a man void of common sense, or actuated by the most immoral motives. Well, what was the result? Was the person so incompetent for his sacred vocation by folly, or so unworthy of it from the malignity of his character, suspended or deprived of his benefice? Not a whit of it. The next we heard of him was his preferment to a living of £2,000 a year; and his next public appearance to that was the successful prosecution of a writer who questioned the propriety of his promotion. Such is Church discipline—such the schooling of the moralities which Mr. Justice Coleridge leaves to the ecclesiastical tribunals.

According to the rule of proportion, we should reckon on seeing the Rev. Josiah Bartlett at the expiration of his sentence preferred to a living of some three or four thousands a year, and he should successfully prosecute the first man who dares to dispute his fitness for the promotion.

REFUSAL OF BURIAL.—VALUE OF A STATE-CHURCH CREED.

The following communication from a respected correspondent was excluded from our last number from want of room:—The quiet hamlet of Hershams, Surrey, has been thrown into a state of excitement and confusion by the refusal of the curate, the Rev. B. L. Witts, to bury the remains of a Mr. Collins, who had for ten years been a quiet and well behaved inhabitant of the place. Mr. Collins was known in the neighbourhood as an upright, benevolent man, who had embraced the principles of Deism. His denial of Christianity, it is believed, arose chiefly from judging of it through the medium of the English hierarchy, with its enormous corruptions and unscriptural constitution. On Thursday, the 29th of October, Mr. Collins died. Application was made in due form for his interment in the burial-ground attached to the district church. The application was granted, and the grave was dug. The funeral was fixed to take place on Nov. 5th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour, the friends were assembled, the bell was tolling, and all was ready for the funeral procession, when, lo! a message was sent by the curate stating that he could not bury him according to the usual custom, i.e., in taking the corpse into the church. The widow and friends were in a moment thrown into the greatest distress. The most urgent entreaties were made of the vicar and curate, who were both on the spot, to alter the decision, but in vain. In this dilemma, the friends of the deceased applied for permission to bury the corpse in the ground adjoining the Circular chapel, of which Mr. A. E. Lord is minister. Permission being granted, the funeral took place on Friday afternoon, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The minister of the chapel gave an address on the solemnity of death, and explained how it was that he felt no difficulty in burying his fellow-man. Had he been compelled to read the Church burial service, he would have demurred, but he could refuse no opportunity of addressing his fellow-men on the subjects of salvation, death, and eternity. Neither did he think that consistency required him, as a Christian minister, to injure or distress the living by refusing interment to the departed because of his creed. While he was opposed to Deism, he would punish no man who should embrace its principles. On Lord's-day evening, Nov. 8th, Mr. Lord preached a solemn and impressive sermon from Amos iv. 12, in which he presented a powerful antidote to the various forms of infidelity, to a crowded auditory. It appears that the curate had some scruples of conscience as to how he could perform the funeral service over the departed, although he had been baptized, and in his baptism had been made a member of Christ. Finding, however, that the law compelled him to perform the most objectionable part of the service, he determined to take his stand upon a point which involved no scruple of conscience, in order, as he said, to make an example of the sin of Deism. When reminded that he had no right to invade the province of the Creator by punishing a good citizen because he differed from him in creed, he thought God had entrusted him with such a power; and it is ascertained that his Diocese has justified him in his views and proceedings. So far, however, from the punishment attaining his object, it has rather defeated it; for, on Friday, such was the sympathy excited on behalf of the widow, and such the respect shown to the deceased, and such the disgust shown to the clergy, that nearly all the tradesmen of the place left their business to follow in the funeral procession. The rev. gentleman was burnt in effigy on the evening of the 5th. The effigy was clothed in a white surplice, and held a torch in each hand. It is lamentable to think that such measures should be resorted to for the purpose of inspiring

reverence for the Christian religion, especially when it is known that, in this parish, drunkards and adulterers of the most degraded rank, and even suicides, have been buried with no difficulty. We may hope that the intolerance in this parish will defeat itself. A little time ago, two infant-schoolmistresses were compelled to desist from attending the chapel on Sabbath evenings; and, if it had not been for priestly threatening and tyranny, it is believed that the chapel would, before this, have needed enlargement. The Vicar, learning that the corpse was going to be interred by the Dissenting minister, went to the widow, on Friday, and was quite urgent in his request that he might bury it. The widow, however, struck with the kindness of the Dissenters, resolutely refused his kind offices.

THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The United Secession Magazine for November, after quoting the resolutions adopted some time since by the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association, with reference to the next general election, says:—"To these resolutions, we humbly conceive, a fourth might have been advantageously added—viz., that electors should determine, and proclaim their determination, that, whatever may be the consequence, they will in no case vote for a candidate who does not give the most explicit assurances that he will oppose all further endowments, direct or indirect, to any religious party whatsoever. We fondly hope that all Dissenting electors throughout the three kingdoms will adopt and adhere to this resolution; and, if so, one of the worst evils apprehended for our country at the hands of next Parliament will be effectually prevented. It may be interesting to our readers to know that the committee have also resolved upon sending a deputation into some of the more important towns of Scotland, before the close of the present year, to awaken attention to the objects and claims of the Association, and to the importance of diffusing as widely as possible a knowledge of its principles, in prospect of the probable movements of the Legislature in favour of a modified extension of church establishments." We trust that the deputation will meet with a cordial reception, and that happy consequences will result from the reciprocation of Scotch and English sentiments on what is every day becoming more and more the 'question of questions.' Indeed, we are glad to understand that, independently of this welcome impulse from the south, the voluntary discussion is likely to be revived amongst us. Many considerations show that it has been long enough suspended, and, among others, the fact that our inaction is subjecting us to unworthy imputations—our motives, it seems, being sadly misapprehended. We should think, too, there is now the fairest prospect of voluntaries obtaining a more favourable hearing than before. The public mind has made a great advance towards liberalism during the last ten years. Multitudes, on whom our sentiments were formerly thrust, perhaps too roughly, and by whom, for that very reason, they were repelled, have doubtless, during the interval of quietness, perceived the soundness of our arguments, and have insensibly and unconsciously become converts to our principles. The disruption in the Establishment, and the formation of the Free Church, likewise afford us an unspeakable advantage; and, perhaps more than all, the avowed desire of Government for endowing the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, will turn to our account. May we be excused for expressing a hope also (and that as at the confessional), that the next voluntary discussion will be somewhat differently conducted. The League set us an example which it would be shameful and sinful not to imitate. Let our movement be, as they not unjustly maintained, that theirs was, "educational," rather than controversial. Our object is clearly to form public opinion; and that is to be accomplished, not by prostrating and humiliating opponents, but by gaining friends and allies. Such a course will harmonise with the resolutions of the Evangelical Alliance, and, what is infinitely more, with the spirit and requirements of that mild and benignant religion we are professedly labouring to promote."

CONTENTION FOR THE PRIMACY BETWEEN THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

[Extracted from an extremely scarce work, written by one of the members of Lincoln's Inn in 1570.]

The whole province of this Bishopricke of Canterbury, was at first divided by Theodorus, the seventh bishop, into five dioceses only, to which, in procease of time it grew to twenty-one, besides itself, leaving to Yorke (which by the first institution, should have had as many as it) but Durham, Carlisle and Chester only. And whereas by the same ordinance of Gregorie, neither of these Archbishops ought to be inferior to other, save onely in respect of the prioritie of their consecration, Lanfranc (thinking it good reason that he should make a conquest of the English clergie, since his maister, King William, had vanquished the whole nation) contended at Windsor with Thomas Norman, Archbishop of Yorke, for the primacie, and there, by judgments before Hugo, the Pope's legate, recovered it from him, so that ever since, the one is called Totius Anglia Primus, and the other, Angliæ Primus, without any further addition. Of which judgment, one (forsooth) hath yielded this great reason, that even as the Kentish people, by an ancient prerogative of manhood, do challenge the first front in each battell, from the inhabitants of other countries; so the Archbishop of their shyre, ought by good congruence to be preferred before the rest of the Bishops of the whole Realme. Moreover, whereas before time, the place of this Archbishop in the generall councill, was to sit next to the Bishop of Saint Rufines; Anselmus, the successor of this Lanfranc (for recompence of the good service hee had done in ruffling against priests' wives, and resisting the king for the investiture of clerks) was by Pope Urbane endowed with this accession of honour, that he and his successors, should from thenceforth have place in all general counells, at the Pope's right foot, who then said withall, "*Includamus hunc in orbe nostro, tranquam alterius orbis Papam.*"

And thus the Archbishops of Canturburie, by the fraude of Augustine, by the power of Lanfranc, and by the industrie of Anselme, were much exalted; but how much that was to the grievous displeasure, and pining envie of the Archbishops of Yorke, you shall perceive by that which followeth:

King Henry the first, kept, upon a time, a stately Christmas at Windsor, where (the manner of our Kings then being at certaine solemne times to wear their crowns) Thurstine of Yorke, having his crosse borne up before him, offered to set the crowne upon the King's head; but William of Canturburie withstood it stoutly, and so prevailed by the favour of the King, and the helpe of the standers by, that Thurstine was not only disappointed of his purpose, but he and his crosse also thrust cleane out of the doores.

William of Yorke, the next in succession after Thurstine, both in the see and quarrel, perceiving that the force of his predecessor prevailed nothing, attempted by his owne humble means, first made to the King, and after to the Pope, to win the coronation of King Henry the Seconde from Theobald, the next Archbishop of Canturburie; but when hee had received repulse in that sort of suite also, and found no way left to make vengeance upon his enimie, hee returned home all wroth, and mixing poison in the chalice, at his masse, wreaked the anger upon himselfe.

After this, another hurly-burly happened in a Synode assembled at Westminster, in the time of King Henry the Second, before the Cardinal Hugo, Pope Alexander's legate, betwene Richard and Roger, then archbishops of these two sees, upon occasion, that Roger of Yorke, comming of purpose (as it should seeme), first to the assembly, had taken up the place on the right hande of the Cardinall, which, when Richard of Canturburie had espied, he refused to sit downe in the second roome, complaining greatly of this prejudice done to his see: whereupon, after sundry replies of speeche, the weaker in disputation (after the late manner of shrewde school-boies in London streetes) descended from hote wordes to hastie blows, in which encounter, the Archbyschop of Canturburie (through the multitude of his meiny*) obtained the better: so that he not only plucked the other out of his place, and tramping upon his bodie with his feete, all rent and tare his casule, chimer, and rochet, but also disturbed the holy Synode therewithall in such wise, that the cardinall, for feare, betooke him to his feete; the company departed, their business undone: and the bishops themselves moved suite at Rome for the finishing of the controversie. By these, and such other successes, on the one side, the Byshop of Canturburie following, tooke such courage that, from thenceforth, they would not permit the Byshop of Yorke to beare up the crosse, either in their presence or province: and, on the other side, the Byshops of Yorke conceived such grief of heart, disdain, and offence, that, from time to time, they spared no occasion to attempt both the one and the other.

Whereupon, in the time of a Parleament, holden at London, in the reigne of King Henrie the Thirde, Boniface, Archbyschop of Canturburie, interdicted the Londoners, because they had suffered the Byshop of Yorke to beare up his crosse whiles he was in the citie. And much to do there was, within a few yeeres after, betwene Robert Kylwarby, of Canturburie, and Walter Gifford, of Yorke, because hee of Yorke advanced his crosse as hee passed through Kent towards the generall councill.

The like happened, also, at two other severall times, betwene Friar Peckham, Archbishop of Canturburie, and William Winkewane and John de Rome, Archbishops of Yorke, in the daies of King Edward the First. And in the first yeere of the reigne of King Edward the Thirde, when the Parleament was summoned to Yorke, to treat of the Scottish affaires, John Stratford, the Archbyschop of Canturburie, fearing that he should not be permitted to have his crosse quietly carried up in that province, would neither himself come, nor suffer any bishop of his owne province to appeare at that place; and so most peevishly frustrated the assembly of the King, his nobilitie, commons, and the rest of the cleargie. At the length, the matter being yet once more set on foote betwene Simon Islepe, the Archbishop of this countrie, and his adversarie, the incumbent of Yorke, for that time King Edward the Thirde, in whose reigne, also, that variance was revived, resumed the matter into his owne hands, and made a final composition betwene them, the which he published under his broade seale, to this effect:—"First, that eche of them shoulde freely, and without empeachment of the other, beare up his crosse in the other's province, but yet so, that hee of Yorke, and his successors for ever, in sign of subjection, should, within two moneths after their inthronization, either bring, or sende, to Canturburie, the image of an archbishop bearing a crosse, or some other jewell, wrought in fine golde, to the value of 40 pounds, offer it openly there upon Saint Thomas Becket's shrine; then, that in all Synodes of the clergie, and assemblies where the King should happen to be present, he of Canturburie should have the right hande, and the other the left. Finally, that in broad streetes, and high waies, their crosse-bearers should go together, but yet in narrow lanes, and in the entries of doores and gates, the crossier of Canturburie should go before, and the other come behind, for feare of justling.

So that, as you see, the Bishops of Canturburie evermore prevailing by favour and obstinacy, the plaine of Yorke were driven in the end, to give over in the plaine fieldes, for verie despaire, wanhope, and weerinesse.

But heere, by the way, I woulde faine, for my learning, knowe of these godly fathers, or rather, since themselves cannot now make answer, of some of their ungodly favourers, whether this their *Helena*, this crosse (for the bearing whereof they contended so long, and so bitterly, that a man might doubt with the poet "*Peccat uter cruce dignus.*") whether, I say, it were exalted, as the signe of that crosse whereon Christ triumphed over the divell, or else but for a flagge and antsigne of their owne pride, whereby they sought to triumph and insult the one over the other? And again, if it were Christes crosse, then why they did forbid it to be advanced, at any time, by any person, or in any place? Or if it

* Saxon term for domestic servants.

were but their own, then why they did, and yet do command us simple souls, not only with great humility, but with divine honour also, to prostrate ourselves, and to adore it? I am sure they may be ashamed to affirm it to be the one, and I think they will be ashamed to confess it to be the other. I will cease therefore, to urge it, any further, and will prosecute the catalogue of the archbishops of this see, since the arrival of Augustine. In the which the first seven bee of that number which Pope Gregorie sent hither out of Italie. The next twenty-three, and Stigande, were Saxons; all the residue, Normans and Englishmen. And because there is some variance as touching the times of their continuance and sitting, I purpose to shew, under one view, the opinion of two sundrie authors, so farre forth as they have spoken thereof, that is to saie, William of Malmesburie, an ancient chronicler of Coventrie, whose name I have not hitherto learned, and in the residue to follow our owne late and received writers.

AN EVANGELICAL MIRACLE.—A correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*, who styles himself "An Evangelical Churchman," describes the following incident as having occurred during the recent sittings of the Evangelical Alliance in Manchester. He calls it "peculiarly remarkable;" and we (*Liverpool Mercury*) may observe, without further commentary, that he might justly have applied the same epithets to the observations of "Dear Mr. Stewart," as he affectionately calls the late minister of St. Bride's. We are not aware whether either "incident" or commentary finds a place in the authorised and only report of the proceedings of the conference:—

On Friday, the 6th, just as dinner was over, our attention was drawn, by a sudden simultaneous clapping of hands at the upper part of the room, to an open window in that direction, whereon it was observed that a beautiful dove had at that instant alighted! Dr. Raffles's voice was then heard calling on the assembly to desist from clapping, lest they should drive away the little "messenger of peace" by their noise; instead of which, he called upon them to express their joy by joining in singing Cowper's sweet hymn, "Oh! for a closer walk with God!" the fourth verse of which has a direct reference to the heavenly "dove." The hymn was sung accordingly by the whole company of between 200 and 300 persons, standing; the fearless bird still retaining its position at the window, regardless of the noise, and appearing, by the movements of its head, to participate in the pleasure of the sacred song. But what was our astonishment, as soon as the fourth verse commenced,

"Return, O holy Dove, return,
Sweet messenger of rest,"

to see the little visitor actually fly into the room, and take its seat on the top of a cupboard overlooking the assembly, where it remained stationary until the hymn was concluded; after which it quietly took its departure by the same window through which it had originally found an entrance! What our feelings were on the occasion of this very extraordinary and auspicious occurrence, I cannot describe to you. Dear Mr. Stewart, in his farewell address (as he was about to return home that evening), made a suitable scriptural allusion to the circumstance; and, after observing that as "the very hairs of our head are all numbered," and "there is not a sparrow that falls on the ground without our Heavenly Father," he asked, who could be bold enough to say that that beautiful bird had not then come to us by his direction, to strengthen our hands, as an emblem of peace, just as he sent "the dove" with "the olive branch" to "Noah in the ark," to which, as we know, our blessed Alliance has been frequently contemptuously assimilated, in derision, by some of our adversaries? As, then, it was our undoubted privilege to realise the spiritual presence of "the Comforter" in our hearts, as on all former occasions, in answer to our prayers; and as our Lord has promised "to manifest himself" to his people "as he does not to the world," why should we hesitate gratefully to acknowledge this visible sign of his personal presence, in this his own appropriate emblem, and to "thank God and take courage from it," as a token for further good to our cause?

HENDON ADJOURNED MEETING FOR PAYMENT OF A DISPUTED CHURCH-RATE.—On Thursday, was held, by appointment, an adjourned meeting at the parish church of Hendon, Middlesex, for the purpose of receiving the report of counsel's opinion respecting the steps to be adopted against Mr. James Hall, of Orange Hill, for refusal to pay the church-rate, made the 21st of May, 1846, at 6d., in the pound, on the ground of its being retrospective and excessive. The opinion of Dr. Adams was read to the meeting, which, although a one-sided and partial statement, was so manifestly against the validity of the rate, that, at the instance of the Vicar himself, Theodore Williams, who declared it to be his own opinion that the rate was illegal from the first, it was decided that no steps could be safely adopted at law against Mr. Hall. Failing in coercive measures, Mr. Hall's feelings were then appealed to, whether he would voluntarily pay the amount demanded. But the gentleman who presided by act of Parliament at the meeting, seemed to have formed a wrong estimate of Mr. Hall's common sense, in supposing that, after a declaration to adopt compulsory measures, it was possible Mr. Hall should pay, when a legal opinion had sanctioned his refusal. A large portion of the rate-payers, who have already paid the rate, are now much aggrieved at having parted with their money for a claim which, it appears, has no valid support in law.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—All the leading controversies are at an end, except the Church controversy. And are the Dissenters really so blind as to imagine that Lord John Russell is with them on these questions? Do they not know—everybody else knows full well—that Lord John Russell has become many degrees higher in his Churchmanship within the last ten years? Do they not know that he is a regular attendant at Mr. Bennet's church, St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and is smitten with the rubrical performances there carried on? Do they not know that, on assuming the Premiership, his first step was to have a long interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the tenor of which his Grace declared himself to be "entirely satisfied?" And do they not know that, very recently at least, Lord John entertained a project which would have terrified Sir Robert Peel; namely, that of increasing the number of spiritual peers in the House of Lords? And is it not strange, all these things considered, that the Dissenters should still continue to regard Lord John

Russell as a sort of leader and champion of their interest?—*The Churchman*.

CHEAP BIBLE CIRCULATION.—On Thursday evening a meeting of Sunday-school teachers, and others interested in a more extended diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, was held at Newington Chapel, Liverpool, to hear an address from Dr. Thomson, of Coldstream, on the present position of the Free Bible Press. Thomas Blackburn, Esq., was called to the chair. Dr. Thomson detailed the principal facts given in our last number, and concluded by calling on Sunday-school teachers and others interested in the spread of the gospel to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Coldstream Institution; and, by so doing, they would be the means of carrying to a successful issue the work which had been so nobly commenced—namely, the removal of all restrictions on the right of printing the sacred volume.—On Tuesday evening he attended a meeting for the same purpose, in the school of the Baptist Chapel, West-street, Rochdale. "Though the evening was unfavourable, and the notice of the meeting short," says the *Manchester Times*, "the attendance was good. Besides a large number of Sabbath-school teachers, there were not a few influential friends from the different denominations in town. Henry Staley, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the meeting by calling on his much-respected minister, the Rev. David Hewitt, to engage in prayer. He then stated the object of the meeting, and made some remarks in which he characterised the existing bible monopoly as abominable, and eulogised Dr. Thomson as an illustrious public benefactor. Dr. Thomson, at the call of the worthy chairman, then addressed the meeting. The Doctor concluded his long and eloquent address amidst loud cheers. John Petrie, Esq., moved the resolution which we have given elsewhere, and was seconded by Mr. W. F. Burchell, supported by Dr. Hewitt, and Mr. W. R. Thorburn, A.M. Previous to the passing of this resolution—and it passed unanimously—William Littlewood, Esq., made a few remarks to prevent any false impression regarding the Bible Society. Other speakers guarded themselves in like manner. The meeting was closed by prayer by Mr. M. Burchell, and there seemed to be a feeling of great interest in the claims of Dr. Thomson and the Free Bible Press Company."

SURREY PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—A meeting of this Association took place on Tuesday night. Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth took the chair. Mr. Jones detailed the operations of the parent society, "The National Club," and read the rules, which he said had been drawn up by Mr. Colquhoun, for the proposed Surrey Protestant Alliance. He stated that upwards of 1,000 persons had joined the society which had been formed in Southwark. Many speakers addressed the meeting. The only thing extraordinary was the following strange piece of information, communicated by the Chairman:—

He had been told by Captain James Gordon, that the speeches of Protestants in defence of their glorious religion in the British senate were garbled by Papist reporters. He had been told by that hon. gentleman, also, that the whole of the sixteen reporters of the *Morning Chronicle* were Roman Catholics [a voice: "And the editor, too"]; and that thirteen of the reporters of another morning paper were of the same religion. He was also assured, that young men were trained in Catholic colleges to be reporters for the press, with the view of enabling them to suppress the speeches of Protestants, whilst they did ample justice to those delivered by persons of their own faith. Was it not time, then, for Englishmen to arouse from their lethargy?

Mr. Hobart Seymour, a clergyman, in the course of a long speech, stated, that there were thirty Protestant clergymen who had privately conformed to Rome, but who were still holding their livings, and would continue to do so until it was convenient to declare their altered faith.

MR. HUGH McNEILE, of Liverpool, has published a fourth edition of his fulsome sermon, "Every Eye shall see Him; or Prince Albert's Visit to Liverpool used in Illustration of the Second Coming of Christ." The *Church of England Journal* pronounces the discourse quite as "blasphemous" as the parodies for which Hone was prosecuted.

A CAPITAL SUGGESTION.—The *Church and State Gazette* of Saturday, in an article on the Anti-state-church Association (in which the lack of argument is made up by a fearful torrent of abuse and misrepresentation), offers one sensible proposition:—

Surely some counteracting influence ought to be organised to meet these perambulating missionaries of unmixed evil. The Church of England has nothing to fear from manly argument; and in this department she is able to produce ten to one well fitted for any discussion. Their programme of lectures in the metropolis has been announced: why should not an equal number of lectures be delivered by distinguished members of the church, to fix the subjects under debate on their proper and legitimate grounds?

We heartily wish the church would try its hand at popular or rather counter agitation. Meanwhile we will give our contemporary a hint. If he is willing to conduct the controversy by "manly" and temperate argument, let him drop the Billingsgate style of writing, and never again talk of calling such stuff as he has published (the pure emanation of his own distempered imagination and wishes) "an abstract of the proceedings of this meeting," unless he wishes to use his best influence to promote the Anti-state-church cause. The indiscriminate heaping together of abusive epithets has never yet aided a good cause, much less supported a bad one.

DR. PRICE'S ADDRESS to the Dissenters of England "On the Constitution and Claims of the British Anti-state-church Association" will be found in our last page. It is written in a calm and catholic spirit, which entitles it to, and must command for it, an attentive perusal by everybody who takes an interest in this question, whether as an advocate or as an opponent.—*Leicester Mercury*. [Such seems to be the impression of many of our provincial contemporaries, who have given the address publicity in their columns.]

ARCHDEACON SHIRLEY has been appointed to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man.—*Times*.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND SCHOOL INSUBORDINATION.—Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, is the most richly endowed charitable institution in Scotland. At present it boards, clothes, and educates, 180 boys, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, practical mechanics, drawing, vocal music, and dancing. The revenue rather exceeds £14,000 per annum, of which about £11,000 is expended in connexion with the hospital, while the remaining £3,000 is now employed in erecting and supporting a certain number of schools in the city, where elementary education (without board) is given gratis to all children residing in the royalty of Edinburgh, in whose behalf application is made. For some time past there has been insubordination in the hospital—it is difficult to say from what cause. The Lord Provost had the lads before him, and expressed a desire to hear their grievances. The most aggravated case was that of a youngster, who had "no pockets in his breeches!" The insubordination first showed itself in the absconding of five boys; this was followed by the open mutiny of more than forty; and the matter became serious. The Governors instituted an inquiry, and at length felt it necessary to expel as many as fifty-two. A door has, however, been left open for the return of such as exhibit symptoms of contrition, and are willing to make a frank confession of all the facts which led to the disturbances. It is evident that the real cause of the insubordination has not been made public. Has Dr. Lee, the Head Master, pursued a right course of treatment? "Has he yet to learn," says the *Liverpool Mercury*, "that the most efficient rod in schools is the moral 'rod'—the rod of care, and good instruction, and friendly offices, and kind companionship, is the golden rod, in fact, of Christian love, the efficacy of which has been so proved, both in private and in public, as to place it beyond all doubt or cavil? Has he yet to learn, that in the day schools of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution nine hundred boys are governed, and governed well, without any corporeal punishment whatever?"

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP occurred on Tuesday morning, at Rounds Green New Colliery, Oldbury, about five miles from Birmingham. On that morning, twenty-five men and boys descended the pit, and commenced their labours; soon after, a tremendous explosion happened; sixteen persons were found dead in the workings, three died when carried to the surface, and another man is dangerously hurt; the remaining five escaped unhurt. It is not known how the disaster occurred. The evidence on the first day of the Coroner's inquest on some of the bodies threw no light on the subject, except that the "doggy" sometimes took a safety-lamp, and sometimes not, when he entered the mine in the morning: whether he did on Tuesday, was not apparent. That something was amiss, was evident a little before the explosion; for Mr. Holland, the "butty," smelt sulphur, and warned his son not to enter a particular working; but he went himself, to look after the men, and perished, while the son escaped.

WISBECH.—STRANGE FATALITY.—During the last few weeks, Mrs. Rowell, of Town-end, has lost her whole family by typhus fever. The death of her husband was just published in our obituary, and now we have the melancholy task of stating that her two daughters, from ten to twelve years of age, and her last-born son, three years old, have each fallen (a few days apart from the other) victims to this messenger of death, while the mournful widow is in an advanced state of pregnancy. It is a singular circumstance that Mr. Rowell was in a profuse perspiration, in the act of catching a runaway horse, when he took cold, and was heard to say that he should die the death of his father, which was brought on in a similar manner, by running after a horse which had escaped from his owner—both cases terminating in death by fever.—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

DARING OUTRAGE.—About a quarter after eleven o'clock on Friday forenoon one of the most daring outrages was perpetrated in Liverpool which was, perhaps, ever attempted at midday in the midst of a dense and busy population. It appears that about the hour mentioned a boy, in the service of Mr. Clegg, sharebroker, of Liver-chambers, Tithebarn-street, was on his way from the bank with a tin cash-box, containing money, when he received a blow from a bludgeon on the back of the head, and was felled to the ground. He was passing at the time through the court leading to the office of his employer and a number of other offices. In his fall the cash-box dropped from his hand, and was immediately picked up by the ruffian who inflicted the blow, and who made off with it as fast as his legs could carry him. A number of persons who observed him running so rapidly down Tithebarn-street gave chase after him, and came so closely upon him that he threw away the bludgeon and cash-box, and increased his speed. We regret to state that his pursuers, giving up all hopes of being able to overtake him, suddenly halted and went about their business, and the fellow effected his escape. He is described as being about twenty-one years of age, and five feet seven inches in height; and, as he is not altogether unknown to the police, we trust that many days will not elapse before he is placed in safe custody. The unfortunate boy bled profusely from the wound at the back part of his head; indeed, the place where he lay was covered with blood. He was promptly conveyed to the nearest druggist's, where remedies were applied, and he was removed home, where he now lies in a very dangerous state. There are three medical men in attendance upon him, and whether he will survive the injury remains, we believe, a matter of some doubt.—*Liverpool Albion*.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—We find, on inquiry, that Worcester is not the first borough which has adopted Sir Henry Dukinfield's act. It has already been adopted by the boroughs of Birmingham, Leeds, Stockport, and Bath, as well as by the metropolitan parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Marylebone. The parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, Paddington, St. James, Piccadilly, and St. Annew, Holborn, will probably be soon added to the list, as well as Exeter and other boroughs.—*Times*.

Mr. Dearsley, counsel for the *Hull Advertiser*, in a libel case, has, wonderful to say, returned his fee of fifty guineas, out of regard for the liberty of the press.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

(From the Examiner.)

In passing sentence on the Rev. Josiah Bartlett, convicted of a most foul and wicked libel on his sister-in-law, aggravated by re-assertion after a retraction, Mr. Justice Coleridge remarked:—

In the whole course of his (Mr. Justice Coleridge's) experience, he had never witnessed a private libel more malicious than the present, the guilt of which was aggravated by the fact of the defendant's being a clergyman, in whose person, indeed, it might be said that the Church itself was dishonoured. It was, however, useless to attempt any further to make any impression upon the moral sense of a person who could look, as he stated that he did look, upon such conduct as that of which he had been guilty only in the light of an imprudence. *That task he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) would leave to another tribunal.* The duty of this Court at present was, to pronounce the sentence which the conduct of the defendant had deserved, and which was, that he be imprisoned in the Queen's prison for two years, and at the end of that time enter into his own recognisance in £1,000 to keep the peace to all her Majesty's subjects, and especially to Mr. and Mrs. Tozer.

Mr. Justice Coleridge has discharged his duty as a judge, but we apprehend that he pays an unmerited compliment to Church discipline, in leaving to another tribunal the task of correcting or chastising the moral obliquities of the reverend prisoner.

We cannot forget a judgment on another reverend libeller, approaching nearly in severity to the one we have above quoted, in which the judge told the defendant that he must either be a man void of common sense, or actuated by the most immoral motives. Well, what was the result? Was the person so incompetent for his sacred vocation by folly, or so unworthy of it from the malignity of his character, suspended or deprived of his benefice? Not a whit of it. The next we heard of him was his preferment to a living of £2,000 a year; and his next public appearance to that was the successful prosecution of a writer who questioned the propriety of his promotion. Such is Church discipline—such the schooling of the moralities which Mr. Justice Coleridge leaves to the ecclesiastical tribunals.

According to the rule of proportion, we should reckon on seeing the Rev. Josiah Bartlett at the expiration of his sentence preferred to a living of some three or four thousands a year, and he should successfully prosecute the first man who dares to dispute his fitness for the promotion.

REFUSAL OF BURIAL—VALUE OF A STATE-CHURCH CREED.

The following communication from a respected correspondent was excluded from our last number from want of room:—The quiet hamlet of Hershon, Surrey, has been thrown into a state of excitement and confusion by the refusal of the curate, the Rev. B. L. Writts, to bury the remains of a Mr. Collins, who had for ten years been a quiet and well behaved inhabitant of the place. Mr. Collins was known in the neighbourhood as an upright, benevolent man, who had embraced the principles of Deism. His denial of Christianity, it is believed, arose chiefly from judging of it through the medium of the English hierarchy, with its enormous corruptions and unscriptural constitution. On Thursday, the 29th of October, Mr. Collins died. Application was made in due form for his interment in the burial-ground attached to the district church. The application was granted, and the grave was dug. The funeral was fixed to take place on Nov. 5th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour, the friends were assembled, the bell was tolling, and all was ready for the funeral procession, when, lo! a message was sent by the curate stating that he could not bury him according to the usual custom, i.e., in taking the corpse into the church. The widow and friends were in a moment thrown into the greatest distress. The most urgent entreaties were made of the vicar and curate, who were both on the spot, to alter the decision, but in vain. In this dilemma, the friends of the deceased applied for permission to bury the corpse in the ground adjoining the Circular chapel, of which Mr. A. E. Lord is minister. Permission being granted, the funeral took place on Friday afternoon, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The minister of the chapel gave an address on the solemnity of death, and explained how it was that he felt no difficulty in burying his fellow-man. Had he been compelled to read the Church burial service, he would have demurred, but he could refuse no opportunity of addressing his fellow-men on the subjects of salvation, death, and eternity. Neither did he think that consistency required him, as a Christian minister, to injure or distress the living by refusing interment to the departed because of his creed. While he was opposed to Deism, he would punish no man who should embrace its principles. On Lord's-day evening, Nov. 8th, Mr. Lord preached a solemn and impressive sermon from Amos iv. 12, in which he presented a powerful antidote to the various forms of infidelity, to a crowded auditory. It appears that the curate had some scruples of conscience as to how he could perform the funeral service over the departed, although he had been baptized, and in his baptism had been made a member of Christ. Finding, however, that the law compelled him to perform the most objectionable part of the service, he determined to take his stand upon a point which involved no scruple of conscience, in order, as he said, to make an example of the sin of Deism. When reminded that he had no right to invade the province of the Creator by punishing a good citizen because he differed from him in creed, he thought God had entrusted him with such a power; and it is ascertained that his Diocesan has justified him in his views and proceedings. So far, however, from the punishment attaining his object, it has rather defeated it; for, on Friday, such was the sympathy excited on behalf of the widow, and such the respect shown to the deceased, and such the disgust shown to the clergy, that nearly all the tradesmen of the place left their business to follow in the funeral procession. The rev. gentleman was burnt in effigy on the evening of the 5th. The effigy was clothed in a white surplice, and held a torch in each hand. It is lamentable to think that such measures should be resorted to for the purpose of inspiring

reverence for the Christian religion, especially when it is known that, in this parish, drunkards and adulterers of the most degraded rank, and even suicides, have been buried with no difficulty. We may hope that the intolerance in this parish will defeat itself. A little time ago, two infant-schoolmistresses were compelled to desist from attending the chapel on Sabbath evenings; and, if it had not been for priestly threatening and tyranny, it is believed that the chapel would, before this, have needed enlargement. The Vicar, learning that the corpse was going to be interred by the Dissenting minister, went to the widow, on Friday, and was quite urgent in his request that he might bury it. The widow, however, struck with the kindness of the Dissenters, resolutely refused his kind offices.

THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The United Secession Magazine for November, after quoting the resolutions adopted some time since by the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association, with reference to the next general election, says:—"To these resolutions, we humbly conceive, a fourth might have been advantageously added—viz., that electors should determine, and proclaim their determination, that, whatever may be the consequence, they will in no case vote for a candidate who does not give the most explicit assurances that he will oppose all further endowments, direct or indirect, to any religious party whatsoever. We fondly hope that all Dissenting electors throughout the three kingdoms will adopt and adhere to this resolution; and, if so, one of the worst evils apprehended for our country at the hands of next Parliament will be effectually prevented. It may be interesting to our readers to know that the committee have also resolved upon sending a deputation into some of the more important towns of Scotland, before the close of the present year, to awaken attention to the objects and claims of the Association, and to the importance of diffusing as widely as possible a knowledge of its principles, in prospect of the probable movements of the Legislature in favour of a modified extension of church establishments." We trust that the deputation will meet with a cordial reception, and that happy consequences will result from the reciprocation of Scotch and English sentiments on what is every day becoming more and more the 'question of questions.' Indeed, we are glad to understand that, independently of this welcome impulse from the south, the voluntary discussion is likely to be revived amongst us. Many considerations show that it has been long enough suspended, and, among others, the fact that our inaction is subjecting us to unworthy imputations—our motives, it seems, being sadly misapprehended. We should think, too, there is now the fairest prospect of volunteers obtaining a more favourable hearing than before. The public mind has made a great advance towards liberalism during the last ten years. Multitudes, on whom our sentiments were formerly thrust, perhaps too roughly, and by whom, for that very reason, they were repelled, have doubtless, during the interval of quietness, perceived the soundness of our arguments, and have insensibly and unconsciously become converts to our principles. The disruption in the Establishment, and the formation of the Free Church, likewise afford us an unspeaking advantage; and, perhaps more than all, the avowed desire of Government for endowing the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, will turn to our account. May we be excused for expressing a hope also (and that as at the confessional), that the next voluntary discussion will be somewhat differently conducted. The League set us an example which it would be shameful and sinful not to imitate. Let our movement be, as they not unjustly maintained, that theirs was, "educational," rather than controversial. Our object is clearly to form public opinion; and that is to be accomplished, not by prostrating and humiliating opponents, but by gaining friends and allies. Such a course will harmonise with the resolutions of the Evangelical Alliance, and, what is infinitely more, with the spirit and requirements of that mild and benignant religion we are professedly labouring to promote."

CONTENTION FOR THE PRIMACY BETWEEN THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

[Extracted from an extremely scarce work, written by one of the members of Lincoln's Inn in 1570.]

The whole province of this Bishopricke of Canterbury, was at first divided by Theodorus, the seventh bishop, into five dioceses only, to which, in processe of time it grew to twenty-one, besides itself, leaving to Yorke (which by the first institution, should have had as many as it) but Durham, Carlisle and Chester only. And whereas by the same ordinance of Gregorie, neither of these Archbishops ought to be inferiour to other, save only in respect of the prioritie of their consecration, Lanfranc (thinking it good reason that he should make a conquest of the English clergie, since his maister, King William, had vanquished the whole nation) contended at Windsore with Thomas Norman, Archbishop of Yorke, for the primacie, and there, by judgments before Hugo, the Pope's legate, recovered it from him, so that ever since, the one is called Totius Anglia Primus, and the other, Anglia Primus, without any further addition. Of which judgment, one (forsooth) hath yielded this great reason, that even as the Kentish people, by an ancient prerogative of manhood, do challenge the first front in each battell, from the inhabitants of other countries; so the Archbishop of their shyre, ought by good congruence to be preferred before the rest of the Bishops of the whole Realme. Moreover, whereas before time, the place of this Archbishop in the generall councill, was to sit next to the Bishop of Saint Ruffines; Anselmus, the successor of this Lanfranc (for recompence of the good service hee had done in ruffling against priests' wives, and resisting the king for the investiture of clerks) was by Pope Urbane endowed with this accession of honour, that he and his successors, should from thenceforth have place in all general counells, at the Pope's right foot, who then said withall, "Includamus hunc in orbe nostro, tranquam alterius orbis Papam."

And thus the Archbishops of Cantuarbie, by the fraude of Augustine, by the power of Lanfranc, and by the industrie of Anselme, were much exalted; but how much that was to the grievous displeasure, and pining envie of the Archbishops of Yorke, you shall perceive by that which followeth.

King Henry the first, kept, upon a time, a stately Christmas at Windsore, where (the manner of our Kings then being at certaine solemne times to wear their crowns) Thurstine of Yorke, having his crosse borne up before him, offered to set the crowne upon the King's head; but William of Cantuarbie withstood it stoutly, and so prevailed by the favour of the King, and the helpe of the standers by, that Thurstine was not only disappointed of his purpose, but he and his crosse also thrust cleane out of the doores.

William of Yorke, the next in succession after Thurstine, both in the see and quarrel, perceiving that the force of his predecessor prevailed nothing, attempted by his owne humble means, first made to the King, and after to the Pope, to win the coronation of King Henry the Seconde from Theobald, the next Archbishop of Cantuarbie; but when hee had received repulse in that sort of suite also, and found no way left to make avengement upon his enimie, hee returned home all wroth, and mixing poison in the chalice, at his masse, wreaked the anger upon himselfe.

After this, another hurly-burly happened in a Synode assembled at Westminster, in the time of King Henry the Seconde, before the Cardinal Hugo, Pope Alexander's legate, betwene Richard and Roger, then archbishops of these two sees, upon occasion, that Roger of Yorke, comming of purpose (as it should seeme), first to the assembly, had taken up the place on the right hande of the Cardinall, which, when Richard of Cantuarbie had espied, he refused to sit downe in the second roome, complaining greatly of this prejudice done to his see: whereupon, after sundry replies of speech, the weaker in disputation (after the late manner of shrewde school-boies in London streetes) descended from hote wordes to hastie blows, in which encounter, the Archbishop of Cantuarbie (through the multitude of his meiny*) obtained the better: so that he not only plucked the other out of his place, and trampling upon his bodie with his feete, all rent and tare his *casule, chimer, and rochet*, but also disturbed the holy Synode therewithall in such wise, that the cardinall, for feare, betooke him to his feete; the company departed, their business undone; and the bishops themselves moved suite at Rome for the finishing of the controversie. By these, and such other successes, on the one side, the Byshop of Cantuarbie following, tooke such courage that, from thenceforth, they would not permit the Byshop of Yorke to beare up the crosse, either in their presence or province; and, on the other side, the Byshops of Yorke conceived such grief of heart, disdain, and offence, that, from time to time, they spared no occasion to attempt both the one and the other.

Whereupon, in the time of a Parleament, holden at London, in the reigne of King Henrie the Thirde, Boniface, Archbishop of Cantuarbie, interdicted the Londoners, because they had suffered the Byshop of Yorke to beare up his crosse whiles he was in the citie. And much to do there was, within a few yeeres after, betwene Robert Kylwarby, of Cantuarbie, and Walter Gifford, of Yorke, because hee of Yorke advanced his crosse as hee passed through Kent towards the generall councill.

The like happened, also, at two other severall times, betwene Friar Peckham, Archbishop of Cantuarbie, and William Winkewane and John de Rome, Archbishops of Yorke, in the daies of King Edward the First. And in the first yeere of the reigne of King Edward the Thirde, when the Parleament was summoned to Yorke, to treat of the Scottissh affaires, John Stratford, the Archbishop of Cantuarbie, fearing that he should not be permitted to have his crosse quietly carried up in that province, would neither himself come, nor suffer any bishop of his owne province to appeare at that place; and so most peevishly frustrated the assembly of the King, his nobilitie, commons, and the rest of the clergie. At the length, the matter being yet once more set on foote betwene Simon Islepe, the Archbishop of this countrie, and his adversarie, the incumbent of Yorke, for that time King Edward the Third, in whose reigne, also, that variance was revived, resumed the matter into his owne hands, and made a final composition betwene them, the which he published under his broadseale, to this effect:—"First, that eche of them shoulde freely, and without empeachment of the other, beare up his crosse in the other's province, but yet so, that hee of Yorke, and his successors for ever, in sign of subjection, should, within two moneths after their inthronization, either bring, or sende, to Cantuarbie, the image of an archbishop bearing a crosse, or some other jewell, wrought in fine golde, to the value of 40 pounds, offer it openly there upon Saint Thomas Becket's shrine; then, that in all Synodes of the clergie, and assemblies where the King should happen to be present, he of Cantuarbie should have the right hande, and the other the left. Finally, that in broad streetes, and high waies, their crosse-bearers should go together, but yet in narrow lanes, and in the entries of doores and gates, the crosse of Cantuarbie should go before, and the other come behind, for feare of jousting.

So that, as you see, the Bishops of Cantuarbie evermore prevailing by favour and obstinacy, they of Yorke were driven in the end, to give over in the plaine field, for verie despaire, wanhope, and weerinesse.

But heere, by the way, I woulde faine, for my learning, knowe of these godly fathers, or rather, since themselves cannot now make answer, of some of their ungodly favourers, whether this their *Helena*, this crosse (for the bearing whereof they contended so long, and so bitterly, that a man might doubt with the poet "Peccat uter cruce dignius,"*) whether, I say, it were exalted, as the signe of that crosse whereon Christ triumphed over the divell, or else but for a flage and antsigne of their owne pride, whereby they sought to triumph and insult the one over the other? And again, if it were Christes crosse, then why they did forbid it to be advanced, at any time, by any person, or in any place? Or if it

* Saxon term for domestic servants.

were but their own, then why they did, and yet do command us simple souls, not only with great humility, but with divine honour also, to prostrate ourselves, and to adore it? I am sure they may be ashamed to affirm it to be the one, and I think they will be ashamed to confess it to be the other. I will cease therefore, to urge it, any further, and will prosecute the catalogue of the archbishops of this see, since the arrival of Augustine. In the which the first seven bee of that number which Pope Gregorie sent hither out of Italie. The next twenty-three, and Stigande, were Saxons; all the residue, Normans and Englishmen. And because there is some variance as touching the times of their continuance and sitting, I purpose to shew, under one view, the opinion of two sundrie authors, so farre forth as they have spoken thereof, that is to saie, William of Malmesburie, an ancient chronicler of Coventrie, whose name I have not hitherto learned, and in the residue to follow our owne late and received writers.

AN EVANGELICAL MIRACLE.—A correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*, who styles himself "An Evangelical Churchman," describes the following incident as having occurred during the recent sittings of the Evangelical Alliance in Manchester. He calls it "peculiarly remarkable;" and we (*Liverpool Mercury*) may observe, without further commentary, that he might justly have applied the same epithets to the observations of "Dear Mr. Stewart," as he affectionately calls the late minister of St. Bride's. We are not aware whether either "incident" or commentary finds a place in the authorised and only report of the proceedings of the conference:—

On Friday, the 6th, just as dinner was over, our attention was drawn, by a sudden simultaneous clapping of hands at the upper part of the room, to an open window in that direction, whereon it was observed that a beautiful dove had at that instant alighted! Dr. Raffles's voice was then heard calling on the assembly to desist from clapping, lest they should drive away the little "messenger of peace" by their noise; instead of which, he called upon them to express their joy by joining in singing Cowper's sweet hymn, "Oh! for a closer walk with God!" the fourth verse of which has a direct reference to the heavenly "dove." The hymn was sung accordingly by the whole company of between 200 and 300 persons, standing; the fearless bird still retaining its position at the window, regardless of the noise, and appearing, by the movements of its head, to participate in the pleasure of the sacred song. But what was our astonishment, as soon as the fourth verse commenced,

"Return, O holy Dove, return,
Sweet messenger of rest."

to see the little visitor actually fly into the room, and take its seat on the top of a cupboard overlooking the assembly, where it remained stationary until the hymn was concluded; after which it quietly took its departure by the same window through which it had originally found an entrance! What our feelings were on the occasion of this very extraordinary and auspicious occurrence, I cannot describe to you. Dear Mr. Stewart, in his farewell address (as he was about to return home that evening), made a suitable scriptural allusion to the circumstance; and, after observing that as "the very hairs of our head are all numbered," and "there is not a sparrow that falls on the ground without our Heavenly Father," he asked, who could be bold enough to say that that beautiful bird had not then come to us by his direction, to strengthen our hands, as an emblem of peace, just as he sent "the dove" with "the olive branch" to "Noah in the ark," to which, as we know, our blessed Alliance has been frequently contemptuously assimilated, in derision, by some of our adversaries? As, then, it was our undoubted privilege to realise the spiritual presence of "the Comforter" in our hearts, as on all former occasions, in answer to our prayers; and as our Lord has promised "to manifest himself" to his people "as he does not to the world," why should we hesitate gratefully to acknowledge this visible sign of his personal presence, in this his own appropriate emblem, and to "thank God and take courage from it," as a token for further good to our cause?

HENDON ADJOURNED MEETING FOR PAYMENT OF A DISPUTED CHURCH-RATE.—On Thursday, was held, by appointment, an adjourned meeting at the parish church of Hendon, Middlesex, for the purpose of receiving the report of counsel's opinion respecting the steps to be adopted against Mr. James Hall, of Orange Hill, for refusal to pay the church-rate, made the 21st of May, 1845, at 6d., in the pound, on the ground of its being retrospective and excessive. The opinion of Dr. Adams was read to the meeting, which, although a one-sided and partial statement, was so manifestly against the validity of the rate, that, at the instance of the Vicar himself, Theodore Williams, who declared it to be his own opinion that the rate was illegal from the first, it was decided that no steps could be safely adopted at law against Mr. Hall. Failing in coercive measures, Mr. Hall's feelings were then appealed to, whether he would voluntarily pay the amount demanded. But the gentleman who presided by act of Parliament at the meeting, seemed to have formed a wrong estimate of Mr. Hall's common sense, in supposing that, after a declaration to adopt compulsory measures, it was possible Mr. Hall should pay, when a legal opinion had sanctioned his refusal. A large portion of the rate-payers, who have already paid the rate, are now much aggrieved at having parted with their money for a claim which, it appears, has no valid support in law.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—All the leading controversies are at an end, except the Church controversy. And are the Dissenters really so blind as to imagine that Lord John Russell is with them on these questions? Do they not know—everybody else knows full well—that Lord John Russell has become many degrees higher in his Churchmanship within the last ten years? Do they not know that he is a regular attendant at Mr. Bennet's church, St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and is smitten with the rubrical performances there carried on? Do they not know that, on assuming the Premiership, his first step was to have a long interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the tenor of which his Grace declared himself to be "entirely satisfied?" And do they not know that, very recently at least, Lord John entertained a project which would have terrified Sir Robert Peel; namely, that of increasing the number of spiritual peers in the House of Lords? And is it not strange, all these things considered, that the Dissenters should still continue to regard Lord John

Russell as a sort of leader and champion of their interest?—*The Churchman.*

CHEAP BIBLE CIRCULATION.—On Thursday evening a meeting of Sunday-school teachers, and others interested in a more extended diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, was held at Newington Chapel, Liverpool, to hear an address from Dr. Thomson, of Coldstream, on the present position of the Free Bible Press. Thomas Blackburn, Esq., was called to the chair. Dr. Thomson detailed the principal facts given in our last number, and concluded by calling on Sunday-school teachers and others interested in the spread of the gospel to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Coldstream Institution; and, by so doing, they would be the means of carrying to a successful issue the work which had been so nobly commenced—namely, the removal of all restrictions on the right of printing the sacred volume.—On Tuesday evening he attended a meeting for the same purpose, in the school of the Baptist Chapel, West-street, Rochdale. "Though the evening was unfavourable, and the notice of the meeting short," says the *Manchester Times*, "the attendance was good. Besides a large number of Sabbath-school teachers, there were not a few influential friends from the different denominations in town. Henry Staley, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the meeting by calling on his much-respected minister, the Rev. David Hewitt, to engage in prayer. He then stated the object of the meeting, and made some remarks in which he characterised the existing bible monopoly as abominable, and eulogised Dr. Thomson as an illustrious public benefactor. Dr. Thomson, at the call of the worthy chairman, then addressed the meeting. The Doctor concluded his long and eloquent address amidst loud cheers. John Petrie, Esq., moved the resolution which we have given elsewhere, and was seconded by Mr. W. F. Burchell, supported by Dr. Hewitt, and Mr. W. R. Thorburn, A.M. Previous to the passing of this resolution—and it passed unanimously—William Littlewood, Esq., made a few remarks to prevent any false impression regarding the Bible Society. Other speakers guarded themselves in like manner. The meeting was closed by prayer by Mr. M. Burchell, and there seemed to be a feeling of great interest in the claims of Dr. Thomson and the Free Bible Press Company."

SURREY PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—A meeting of this Association took place on Tuesday night. Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth took the chair. Mr. Jones detailed the operations of the parent society, "The National Club," and read the rules, which he said had been drawn up by Mr. Colquhoun, for the proposed Surrey Protestant Alliance. He stated that upwards of 1,000 persons had joined the society which had been formed in Southwark. Many speakers addressed the meeting. The only thing extraordinary was the following strange piece of information, communicated by the Chairman:—

He had been told by Captain James Gordon, that the speeches of Protestants in defence of their glorious religion in the British senate were garbled by Papist reporters. He had been told by that hon. gentleman, also, that the whole of the sixteen reporters of the *Morning Chronicle* were Roman Catholics [a voice: "And the editor, too!"]; and that thirteen of the reporters of another morning paper were of the same religion. He was also assured, that young men were trained in Catholic colleges to be reporters for the press, with the view of enabling them to suppress the speeches of Protestants, whilst they did ample justice to those delivered by persons of their own faith. Was it not time, then, for Englishmen to arouse from their lethargy?

Mr. Hobart Seymour, a clergyman, in the course of a long speech, stated, that there were thirty Protestant clergymen who had privately conformed to Rome, but who were still holding their livings, and would continue to do so until it was convenient to declare their altered faith.

Mr. HUGH McNEILE, of Liverpool, has published a fourth edition of his fulsome sermon, "Every Eye shall see Him; or Prince Albert's Visit to Liverpool used in Illustration of the Second Coming of Christ." The *Church of England Journal* pronounces the discourse quite as "blasphemous" as the parodies for which Hone was prosecuted.

A CAPITAL SUGGESTION.—The *Church and State Gazette* of Saturday, in an article on the Anti-state-church Association (in which the lack of argument is made up by a fearful torrent of abuse and misrepresentation), offers one sensible proposition:—

Surely some counteracting influence ought to be organised to meet these perambulating missionaries of unmix'd evil. The Church of England has nothing to fear from manly argument; and in this department she is able to produce ten to one well fitted for any discussion. Their programme of lectures in the metropolis has been announced; why should not an equal number of lectures be delivered by distinguished members of the church, to fix the subjects under debate on their proper and legitimate grounds?

We heartily wish the church would try its hand at popular or rather counter agitation. Meanwhile we will give our contemporary a hint. If he is willing to conduct the controversy by "manly" and temperate argument, let him drop the Billingsgate style of writing, and never again talk of calling such stuff as he has published (the pure emanation of his own distempered imagination and wishes) "an abstract of the proceedings of this meeting," unless he wishes to use his best influence to promote the Anti-state-church cause. The indiscriminate heaping together of abusive epithets has never yet aided a good cause, much less supported a bad one.

DR. PRICE'S ADDRESS to the Dissenters of England "On the Constitution and Claims of the British Anti-state-church Association" will be found in our last page. It is written in a calm and catholic spirit, which entitles it to, and must command for it, an attentive perusal by everybody who takes an interest in this question, whether as an advocate or as an opponent.—*Leicester Mercury*. [Such seems to be the impression of many of our provincial contemporaries, who have given the address publicity in their columns.]

ARCHDEACON SHIRLEY has been appointed to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man.—*Times*.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND SCHOOL INSUBORDINATION.—Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, is the most richly endowed charitable institution in Scotland. At present it boards, clothes, and educates, 180 boys, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, practical mechanics, drawing, vocal music, and dancing. The revenue rather exceeds £14,000 per annum, of which about £11,000 is expended in connexion with the hospital, while the remaining £3,000 is now employed in erecting and supporting a certain number of schools in the city, where elementary education (without board) is given gratis to all children residing in the royalty of Edinburgh, in whose behalf application is made. For some time past there has been insubordination in the hospital—it is difficult to say from what cause. The Lord Provost had the lads before him, and expressed a desire to hear their grievances. The most aggravated case was that of a youngster, who had "no pockets in his breeches!" The insubordination first showed itself in the absconding of five boys; this was followed by the open mutiny of more than forty; and the matter became serious. The Governors instituted an inquiry, and at length felt it necessary to expel as many as fifty-two. A door has, however, been left open for the return of such as exhibit symptoms of contrition, and are willing to make a frank confession of all the facts which led to the disturbances. It is evident that the real cause of the insubordination has not been made public. Has Dr. Lee, the Head Master, pursued a right course of treatment? "Has he yet to learn," says the *Liverpool Mercury*, "that the most efficient rod in schools is the moral 'rod'—the rod of care, and good instruction, and friendly offices, and kind companionship, is the golden rod, in fact, of Christian love, the efficacy of which has been so proved, both in private and in public, as to place it beyond all doubt or cavil? Has he yet to learn, that in the day schools of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution nine hundred boys are governed, and governed well, without any corporeal punishment whatever?"

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP occurred on Tuesday morning, at Round Green New Colliery, Oldbury, about five miles from Birmingham. On that morning, twenty-five men and boys descended the pit, and commenced their labours; soon after, a tremendous explosion happened; sixteen persons were found dead in the workings, three died when carried to the surface, and another man is dangerously hurt; the remaining five escaped unhurt. It is not known how the disaster occurred. The evidence on the first day of the Coroner's inquest on some of the bodies threw no light on the subject, except that the "doggy" sometimes took a safety-lamp, and sometimes not, when he entered the mine in the morning: whether he did on Tuesday, was not apparent. That something was amiss, was evident a little before the explosion; for Mr. Holland, the "butty," smelt sulphur, and warned his son not to enter a particular working; but he went himself, to look after the men, and perished, while the son escaped.

WISBECH.—STRANGE FATALITY.—During the last few weeks, Mrs. Rowell, of Town-end, has lost her whole family by typhus fever. The death of her husband was just published in our obituary, and now we have the melancholy task of stating that her two daughters, from ten to twelve years of age, and her last-born son, three years old, have each fallen (a few days apart from the other) victims to this messenger of death, while the mournful widow is in an advanced state of pregnancy. It is a singular circumstance that Mr. Rowell was in a profuse perspiration, in the act of catching a runaway horse, when he took cold, and was heard to say that he should die the death of his father, which was brought on in a similar manner, by running after a horse which had escaped from his owner—both cases terminating in death by fever.—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

DARING OUTRAGE.—About a quarter after eleven o'clock on Friday forenoon one of the most daring outrages was perpetrated in Liverpool which was, perhaps, ever attempted at midday in the midst of a dense and busy population. It appears that about the hour mentioned a boy, in the service of Mr. Clegg, sharebroker, of Liver-chambers, Tithebarn-street, was on his way from the bank with a tin cash-box, containing money, when he received a blow from a bludgeon on the back of the head, and was felled to the ground. He was passing at the time through the court leading to the office of his employer and a number of other offices. In his fall the cash-box dropped from his hand, and was immediately picked up by the ruffian who inflicted the blow, and who made off with it as fast as his legs could carry him. A number of persons who observed him running so rapidly down Tithebarn-street gave chase after him, and came so closely upon him that he threw away the bludgeon and cash-box, and increased his speed. We regret to state that his pursuers, giving up all hopes of being able to overtake him, suddenly halted and went about their business, and the fellow effected his escape. He is described as being about twenty-one years of age, and five feet seven inches in height; and, as he is not altogether unknown to the police, we trust that many days will not elapse before he is placed in safe custody. The unfortunate boy bled profusely from the wound at the back part of his head; indeed, the place where he lay was covered with blood. He was promptly conveyed to the nearest druggist's, where remedies were applied, and he was removed home, where he now lies in a very dangerous state. There are three medical men in attendance upon him, and whether he will survive the injury remains, we believe, a matter of some doubt.—*Liverpool Albion*.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—We find, on inquiry, that Worcester is not the first borough which has adopted Sir Henry Dukinfield's act. It has already been adopted by the boroughs of Birmingham, Leeds, Stockport, and Bath, as well as by the metropolitan parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and Marylebone. The parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, Paddington, St. James, Piccadilly, and St. Andrew, Holborn, will probably be soon added to the list, as well as Exeter and other boroughs.—*Times*.

Mr. Dearsley, counsel for the *Hull Advertiser*, in a libel case, has, wonderful to say, returned his fee of fifty guineas, out of regard for the liberty of the press.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

CIVIL WAR IN PORTUGAL.

Accounts from the peninsula are still indecisive and still contradictory. Nothing of a decisive character had occurred between the armies of Saldanha and Das Antas. Both armies were in sight of each other, within twenty-five miles of Lisbon, the forces being supposed nearly equal.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes that news had reached Lisbon that the advanced guard of Saldanha "had been completely beaten, with loss of ammunition, and the whole of the advanced force taken; and that Saldanha had retired on Carregado (four leagues north-west of Cartaxo). It was known," he adds, "that Das Antas would not attack Saldanha until the arrival at Santarem of the Conde de Bomfim, with the 5th and 6th Caçadores and cavalry, who were hourly expected, as well as General Ozorio, as the Count is resolved to have good general officers to manoeuvre and attack General Saldanha in that way that his force will be completely cut off from Lisbon." In a postscript on the 17th he says—"It was stated at the last moment that the Conde Das Antas will attack Saldanha on the 18th." Great desertions, it was stated, were still taking place of the Queen's troops to the enemy. The forces of Schwabach had been routed by the Conde de Bomfim near Evora, and the former had fled to Elvas, and was thus completely cut off from all communication with Saldanha. All the Western Isles were said to have pronounced in favour of the popular movement.

The *Times*' correspondent, however, gives a very different account of the state of parties, but the dates are much earlier, and the intelligence taken from the Government organs. By intelligence of the 16th we learn that there is little room to doubt that the Queen's troops in the Minho, under Baron Casal, have suffered a defeat in an excursion made against them from Oporto by Viscount Sa da Bandeira. Colonel Wylde has returned from his visit to the two armies. After visiting the Duke of Saldanha, by whom he was received in the most friendly manner, Colonel Wylde proceeded to Santarem, where he met with an equally flattering reception from Count das Antas. Count Taipa is at Almeirim, on the south side of the Tagus, opposite Santarem, with 800 men. Schwabach raised the siege of Evora on the 10th, and marched in the direction of the Tagus, from which it would appear he will make an attempt to cross over for the purpose of cutting off the supplies from Santarem. Viscount Sa da Bandeira has reached Chaves with his force from Oporto, in pursuit of Baron Casal, the Queen's general, with whom, however, he has not yet been able to come up. Casal, it is said, has not now more than 600 men. As for Viscount Vinhaes, who was supposed to be at the head of another small body of the Queen's troops, nothing is known of him; and it is even reported that he has retired quietly to his paternal acres, at the place, in Tras-os-Montes, whence he derives his title.

Accounts of the 17th state that the internal dissension which had but recently arrived at such a desperate climax in Portugal had every appearance of being amicably adjusted in three or four days. Heavy rains had set in, which were expected to have the effect of breaking up both armies, neither being well provided with camp equipage; consequently, it was not expected that the Queen would have to seek refuge on board the British fleet, under Sir William Parker, in the Tagus.

SPAIN.

Señor Mendizabal, late Minister of Finance, has issued a long address to the electors of all Spain, advising a thorough re-organisation of the national system. This document is dated at Paris, on the 8th inst. The writer recommends several financial reforms, in order to restore the revenue and public credit; principally, free-trade in salt and tobacco, the suppression of the stamp system, and the utmost freedom of traffic between the several parts of the country. In constitutional politics, he proposes a striking measure, to reconcile two apparently incompatible popular demands. The Basque provinces demand their "fueros," the other forty-five provinces demand "constitutional unity." Señor Mendizabal would introduce the patriarchal system of the Basque provinces into the rest of the kingdom. He proposes a thorough revision of the military system, and, notably, abolition of the conscription, with limited terms of service. To improve property and augment the national wealth, he would annul entails, and would enable all pension-holders to capitalize their incomes, "changing their position of pensioners of the Treasury into that of proprietors. Let personal and family interest thus be opened up, and, at the end of a few years, we shall see those classes, so numerous in our country, completely transformed." In the Church, he would make the cathedral and collegiate clergy immediately dependent on the State—the parochial clergy directly dependent on the people. He would revise nearly all the organic laws of the country, relating to the representative system, local government, &c., with a view to secure that freedom which is impossible under existing laws. He speaks out boldly on a delicate subject:—

I would proclaim in the bosom of the Cortes the great principle of national independence, so nearly allied to that of liberty, which forms the basis of every opinion that I hold. Amity and neutrality are the two poles on which the external policy of our country should turn. Let us preserve, and, if need be, let us strengthen, our friendly relations with those powers which neither meddle in our domestic concerns nor look with jealousy to the aggrandisement to which our liberal institutions should conduct us: but let us maintain a rigorous neutrality between them; for I am convinced that a great portion of the evils that afflict us springs from the influence which other nations, always more attentive to their own interests than to ours, have sought to exercise over the destinies of Spain.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* states that there are prospects of an event in Madrid, which, if true, would materially modify the importance of the marriage of the Infanta with a French prince, as it would at once put an end to her pretensions as heiress presumptive to the throne of Spain.

The approaching elections was the all-absorbing topic of interest:—

It is believed, says the *Times* correspondent, that the news received by the Minister of the Interior from the provinces, with regard to the elections, is not at all as satisfactory as he could desire. Public curiosity is excited as to the persons who will be put forward as the candidates of the Opposition, or Progresista party. The fears of the Ministerialists are awakened lest a coalition should take place between the Conservative Opposition and Progresistas. The Liberals have determined to bring forward Messrs. Olozaga, Mendizabal, and other leaders of the party as candidates for Madrid at the approaching elections. The champions put forward on the Government side are Mon, Minister of Finance; Martinez de la Rosa, Inspector of Presidios; Pidal, Minister of the Home Department; and the Marquis of Povar. It is almost certain, however, that if anything like fair play be permitted on the part of the Government, these persons have not the slightest chance of being elected Deputies for Madrid. There is besides some certainty of the desire of General Narvaez to make advances to the Progresista party. I have very lately been informed of some facts which place it beyond any doubt. The result will be seen and known before long.

A DISCOMFITED AMBASSADOR.—The *Tiempo* having accused M. Bresson of a corrupt use of his influence with regard to some custom-house appointment, the angry ambassador instituted a prosecution against that journal, and others which copied the alleged libel. The proper tribunal, however, in consequence of the trumpety nature of the charge, refused even to take the case into consideration; and declared, indirectly, the conduct of the Government to be illegal, in taking upon itself the character of M. Bresson's champion. This victory, so far as it goes, of the press over the Government, has touched M. Bresson to the quick. The representative of the citizen king intends appealing to a higher court; but it is expected the decision will be unaltered, for there can be little doubt that the Spanish ministers, tired of M. Bresson's airs and interferences, are at the bottom of this remarkable instance of Spanish justice.

THE CONFISCATION OF CRACOW.

The news respecting the annexation of Cracow is confirmed by the *Journal des Débats* of Thursday, in a long paper, which, coming from that semi-official journal, may be regarded as an important manifesto. At first, says the writer, the news seemed at least doubtful; but it is now certain that this "act of violence" is contemplated: the three Protecting Powers have announced that "the Republic of Cracow has ceased to exist," and that it should be united to the domains of Austria. A notification to that effect was presented on Tuesday to Lord Normanby, by the Prussian Minister in Paris, and on Wednesday to M. Guizot, by the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires. The *Débats* quotes long extracts from speeches delivered in the French and English Parliaments by M. Guizot and Lord Palmerston, declaring that the clauses of the treaty of Vienna respecting the Republic of Cracow must not be violated. Both Ministers expressed themselves "in England and in France, with equal spirit;" and the *Débats* observes that "these quotations show in what manner France and England must confront the act of violence which the three Powers, who still assume by a grievous paradox the title of 'Powers Protecting the Republic of Cracow,' have permitted themselves to take." The suppression of Cracow would not destroy the balance of Europe; great consideration would no doubt be shown by France and England for any inquietude which Cracow may cause to Russia, Austria, or Prussia; but the principle and right are at stake; and "for three powers to tear in pieces a treaty which was concluded between seven, is new and unheard-of in all the parade of diplomacy."

The *Augsburg Gazette* intimates, that the independence of the Republic of Cracow, according to private conventions between Prussia, Austria, and Russia, was considered as "a simple experiment," which it would always be lawful to terminate; and the *Débats* observes that these conventions are now heard of for the first time. It further says that Austria had hesitated to accept the incorporation; but the firm attitude of another Cabinet obliged her to acquiesce in the measure.

The *Frankfort Journal* announces that Austria would solemnly take possession of the city of Cracow on the 16th. "The territory of the Republic," it says, "will form a circle of Galicia, of which Cracow is to be the capital. Count Stadion has been appointed Commissioner of Austria on the occasion, and is to preside at its incorporation. This resolution has produced the most lively sensation among the Galician nobility. The three Powers are to publish a manifesto on that day, and the decree suppressing the republic is to be posted on the walls of Cracow." The feeling created throughout Germany by the destruction of this last remnant of Polish independence is very great. In Vienna it had seriously affected public credit, and the utmost anxiety was felt to know what part France and England would take on the question.

The sensation caused in Paris by this decision has been equally great. The French press have unanimously entered a strong protest against this act of spoliation. The Government papers condemn the measure with almost as much energy as those of the Opposition.

The *Presse* states, that M. Guizot, after receiving from the Chargé d'Affaires of Austria communication of the despatches relative to the extinction of the republic of Cracow, had contented himself with reading to the Envoy the speech delivered by him in the Chamber of Peers on the 2nd of July last, and accepting, *ad referendum*, the notification which was made to him.

The article of the *Journal des Débats* of Thursday, on the annexation of Cracow, produced an extraordinary sensation in Paris, and created a panic on the Bourse. A Cabinet Council, too, was held on that day, to consider the terms of the protest to be addressed by France to all the Powers parties to the treaties of Vienna.

What ulterior measures will be taken by the French Cabinet is not yet known. It is said by the satellites of M. Guizot, that that gentleman is well inclined to be warlike—that he is to send an energetic protest against the violation of the treaty of Vienna, declaring, at the same time, that he considers the destruction of

one clause as restoring to France her liberty of action. It is even said that he contemplates the fortification of Huninguen, which is strictly prohibited by the treaty of Vienna. The latter surmise wears an air of probability from the fact announced in the *Débats* of Friday, that four companies of infantry, taken from the garrisons of Mulhouse and Belfort, had been ordered to proceed to Huninguen, where they are to remain in winter quarters. Two officers of engineers were, moreover, to be sent to Huninguen to prepare a draft of the former fortifications of the place, destroyed in virtue of the treaties of 1815, and an estimate of the costs attending their reconstruction.

As usual, this affair has given rise to the most extravagant rumours. For example, the *Times*' private letters state that,—

The seizure of Cracow was regarded, in high places, as the prelude only to a series of interventions to which poor Austria was urged by her mortal enemy, Russia; that "Switzerland would probably be the next victim;" and that "the occupation of the Roman States would possibly follow." It was suspected that Russia would not delay long, after so committing Austria, the development of her own plans; and, in fact, an article in the *Univers* would seem to indicate that, already, the Czar was preparing for the realisation of all the dreams of Russian aggrandizement which have been indulged in by all the Sovereigns of that empire since the time of Peter the Great. The article we allude to is in the shape of a letter, addressed from Odessa to the editor of the *Univers*. It states that the Emperor Nicholas had ordered the concentration of an army of 160,000 men in Wolhynia. "Against whom," asks the writer, "are these preparations intended? Their object is surrounded with the greatest mystery. Some believe that the Czar is intent on carrying out the *Panslavism* scheme, others that those armaments are intended for the Caucasus, where the Russian troops have of late sustained several defeats, and others connect them with the long-meditated plan of establishing the great eastern empire."

The same authorities anticipate a reconciliation with England:—

In fact, this would appear to be already the impression of the King of the French and of his ministers. The King has commanded the respectable Count St. Aulaire to resume his office of French ambassador in London, and to leave no means untried for reconciling the two Governments. In vain Count St. Aulaire pleaded his age, delicacy of health, and indisposition for business. The King was imperative, and by the end of the present month Count St. Aulaire will be once more in the British capital, and personally in communication with the British Government. The very first question that will be asked of him by Lord Palmerston will embrace all that could be demanded. It will probably be—"Are you authorised to declare that your Government recognises that treaties should be religiously observed?" If the answer be in the affirmative, the matter is settled; if it be in the negative—but that is impossible. France cannot say, "We will violate a treaty, but no other power shall imitate us. We will secure to ourselves the succession to the crown of Spain, but Austria shall not confiscate the republic of Cracow." There appears every reason for believing, therefore, that the satisfactory solution of the Montpensier question is at hand. Whether a war between absolutism and constitutionalism will ensue, is another question; but should such a case unfortunately occur, the results will be the most stupendous that any events could bring about, and may, possibly, affect most the offending power, Austria.

THE WAR IN CAFFRELAND.

Accounts have been received from Cape Town to the 20th of September. The news from the frontier contains nothing very decisive. Sir Andrew Stockenstrom had begun to negotiate with Krelli, and had visited his kraals. The complaints were formally arranged under four heads, and as formally replied to by Krelli, who would seem to have had the benefit of European counsel. The following terms were finally offered to the Caffre chief:—

1. Krelli to be acknowledged paramount chief of all Caffreland, in that capacity to be responsible for the conduct of the frontier tribe towards the colony.
2. That he, as paramount chief, should cede to the British Government all the Caffre territory, between the Fish and Kei rivers, to be settled by the Queen of England, agreeable to the terms of the treaty of peace made by the Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in 1835.
3. That ample restitution should be made to Mr. Fynn and the missionaries for all losses they had suffered, and that Krelli should permit and request the return of the British resident agent.
4. That Krelli should restore to the colony all the colonial cattle found in his country.

After some haggling about the fourth article, Krelli accepted these terms, and the conference closed. The chief, Stock, had surrendered; Macomo and Umhala asked for peace, but as they were still at large their offer was little regarded. Stock was to be allowed to remain at Fort Peddie, together with some councillors of the late chief Eno, the party supplying themselves with food. In the meantime, however, he had been allowed to visit the Kwaylaykay river (between the Gonubie and the Kei) with all his people, leaving his two brothers as hostages at Fort Peddie.

An extract from the *South African Commercial Advertiser* will show the state of the colony:—"Eleven thousand sheep are reported as having been carried off from Nell's Lager, the spoor of which a party sent out stated on their return they were not able to find. There are 250 farmers in Beaufort, but all dismounted. Large numbers of Caffres are said to be collecting in the Bavarian's river, where there are numerous cattle and sheep yet left. There is scarcely a point within thirty or forty miles of the boundary which parties of Caffres cannot reach unperceived when they please, returning generally successful with cattle and horses."

INDIA.

The Bombay mails bring important intelligence to the 15th ult. The British troops in the north-western provinces of India are in movement, in consequence of the difficulties in which the new Maharajah, Gholab Singh, is placed. In conformity with the provisions of the treaties of last March, he, during some months, has endeavoured to obtain possession of the Vale of Cashmere; but he has encountered unexpected opposition from Sheikh Emaumood-Deen, the son of one of his own old confederates, who has governed that district during many years. The Sheikh has raised the standard of resistance to Gholab: the latter sent a force to reduce him, but the Cashmerian mountaineers beat Gholab's forces and slew the

commander. Sheik Emaum-ood-Deen has assumed the title of Emir-ool-Moomenin, and has attempted to make it a religious war against the Sikhs, whether under Gholab or under the Lahore Government. The Mohammedan tribes in the neighbourhood appear disposed to support the Emir-ool-Moomenin. It is thought that Sheik Emaum-ood-Deen will seize the seven passes into Cashmere, which are scarcely passable even for horses, and defy Gholab during the winter months, that is, until May next. While thus embarrassed by his new and refractory subjects, Gholab applied to the British authorities, and they have sent a force of 6,000 men, under General Wheeler, from the Jullunder Durb to occupy Gholab's capital, while he proceeded with all his forces to put the rebellion down. To render the matter more singular, the British have persuaded the Government of Lahore to aid Gholab by despatching 10,000 to the passes of Cashmere. The son of the old Sheik Emaum-ood-Deen, who was long a servant of the Lahore Government, is supposed to be influenced by intrigues set on foot to injure Gholab, who is hated for his treachery, by the government of Lahore.

There is no doubt of the double defeat of Gholab; and the latest intelligence is that the Emir is making preparations to resist, and that the British are about to move towards Cashmere. The winter is a fearful season in the passes, and it is apprehended that but little can be done in them until May next, if the Emir makes the anticipated resistance.

Cashmere is known as a most remarkable tract to the north-westward of the Punjab. It is healthy and fertile, and the inhabitants have long been celebrated for their industry. The extent of Cashmere is about 120 miles in length and 70 in breadth.

The Nazim of Moultan, a Hindoo, who farmed that district from Runjeet Singh, is also causing trouble to the Lahore Government, and refuses to receive their troops into his forts. At the end of last year, when ordered to have 60,000 men ready to oppose Sir Charles Napier, he coolly told the Lahore rulers that he would not, for he preferred the English rule to theirs. It is therefore supposed that Sir Charles Napier will ere long have to move troops up the Indus towards Bhawalpore, and perhaps even to take possession of Moultan, which is the great entrepôt for trade with Afghanistan and all the surrounding districts.

In Nepal, one of the largest and most important independent sovereignties of India, there has been an outbreak kindred in its atrocities to those which for two years were almost of monthly occurrence in the Punjab.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE CHOLERA.—Letters from Bagdad, of October 15th, state that the cholera, after committing dreadful ravages in that city, had almost disappeared. It was about the end of September that it first appeared there, and, in less than a fortnight, it carried off 4,000 persons out of a population of 35,000, for a great number of Europeans and natives had left the city when the scourge made its appearance. Fears are entertained that it will reach Constantinople, as it was from the same direction that the last attack came.

It is stated that the departure of Captain Lavaud for Tahiti is adjourned on account of ill health.

CEYLON.—**APPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA.**—By letters from Ceylon of the 9th of September, it appears that the cholera was rife at Kandy. Several soldiers of the 95th regiment had died of the disorder. The sittings of the Supreme Court had been removed from Kandy to Colombo, on account of the sickness.—*Lancet*.

THE COUNT DE CASTELLANE has, it is said, after a heavy expenditure in searching for coal in various points of the Pyrenees, succeeded in discovering some rich beds near Bagnères.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN PRUSSIA.—In the new penal code for the eastern provinces of Prussia, which is to be presented to the states next session, corporal punishment is entirely abolished. It was owing to the fact, that corporal punishment was maintained in the project of the new code last session, that it was then rejected.

CONDITION OF THE JEWS.—**WARSAW, NOV. 8.**—Eighty Jews, headed by their Rabbi, arrived recently at Warsaw, to request the governor to allow them to retain their costume. They were taken to the police, where their beards were shaved off and their long hair cut, and then sent away. They demanded their beards and hair, to place them in their burying-ground, but this was refused them; they, however, received the barber's bill, which they were made to pay.

FREE-TRADE IN FRANCE.—The *National* announces that the French Association for the Extension of the Principles of Free-trade has been definitely authorised by the ministry. The Protectionists on their side have solicited permission to associate, and, in the meantime, confident in the approbation of M. Duchatel, they assemble and discuss freely. The operatives alone, who founded a society for the defence of the interests of labour in connexion with the question of commercial liberty, have not received any reply from the minister to whom they addressed their demand, and, on the other hand, they dare not assemble, for fear of violating the law against associations.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN ROME.—It is worthy of remark that, since the accession of Pius IX., in June, the number of crimes committed against the person, as well as against property, in the district of Rome, has diminished in the most extraordinary ratio—the month of June offering about 500 cases, July 340, August 230, September 200, and last month's calendar falling to 112. The old admirers of the red tape system, coercion, and routine, can make nothing of it. It seems to them a sort of "witchcraft"—aye, such as that by which Othello compassed the willing affection of Desdemona.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—Some of the German states composing the Zollverein have made repeated attempts of late to impose heavy duties upon foreign manufactures, but were restrained by Prussia and Saxony. But they have at length succeeded in greatly increasing the duties on linens and cottons, particularly the former. The following duties will take effect from and after the 1st of January next:—Machine-spun linen yarn, from 5 silb.

grotschen (6d. English) to 2 rix-dollars (6s. English) per cwt.; bleached and coloured ditto, from 1 to 3 rix-dollars; thread, 2 to 4; raw linen, ticking, and huckaback, 2 to 4; bleached, dyed, printed linen sheetings, and table towelling linens, 11 to 20; tapes, cambrics, borders, gauze, fringes, lawn, stockings, &c., 22 to 30; thread lace, 55 to 60; cotton yarns, 2 to 3. These duties were resolved upon by the late Congress at Berlin. But they are far from being generally agreeable to the members of the Confederation. As a novel course, the Senate of Frankfurt protests against it, and expresses the hope that it will be speedily modified. Freedom of trade has thus found a representative amongst the governments of Europe in addition to that of England; and more converts may be looked forward to.

GREAT FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—**FIFTY-THREE HOUSES BURNED.**—Early on Friday morning, a fire was discovered in West-street, Gravesend, on the premises of Mr. Garretts. An alarm was given, and the parish engines were brought to the spot, but, owing to the defective state of the water-mains, they were of little service. The result was that the fire, which might have been confined to the back premises, extended itself to the buildings on each side. The Mayor and most of the Council arrived within a quarter of an hour after the discovery, by which period at least four houses on the west side of the street were in flames from the basement to the roof, and the houses on the opposite side were igniting. The military, at Tilbury Fort, were mustered and forwarded to the assistance of the townspeople; the men exerted themselves in a most energetic manner. The scene, by four o'clock, was awful, the flames had crossed the street, and seven or eight houses were burning, besides the whole of the premises from the Town-pier to considerably below the Talbot Inn, which was also amongst the number. From the south side of West-street the fire raged upwards in the direction of the centre of the town, destroying in its course a great number of poor dwelling-houses in the various courts. In one court there was no thoroughfare, except from the approach in West-street, and that was stopped by the dense body of fire. Engines by this time had arrived from Chatham and Dartford, and were got efficiently to work. It was not, however, until about noon, that the fire was got entirely under. No lives were destroyed, but many poor people have lost all their furniture and little property. The destruction of property is estimated to be from £20,000 to £30,000. Great complaints are made of the local authorities for the bad supply of water and generally defective arrangements. Had it not been for the engines from Northfleet, Chatham, and Dartford, and the assistance rendered by a body of soldiers sent over from Tilbury Fort, it is supposed that the whole town must have been destroyed. The *Kentish Independent* calculates the loss of property at £100,000. The insurance is, in proportion to this estimated loss, very small, not being more than £25,000 at the utmost. There is a meeting of the corporation to be held to-day, to devise measures for the future protection of the borough against the occurrence of similar calamities. An efficient fire-brigade and engines are spoken of as a precaution. During the earlier period of the conflagration, several of the inhabitants were to be seen running about the streets in their night-dresses screaming and imploring the assistance of the bystanders; others were to be seen throwing their furniture out of the windows, or rushing about, endeavouring to find some place of shelter and safety for their children. With respect to the origin of the fire, a strict investigation will be instituted. Suspicions are entertained that it was not the result of accident.

ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR.—The annual election of the Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, took place on the 16th. Two candidates were proposed for the office—Mr. Wordsworth and Lord John Russell,—and the following was the result:—

	Wordsworth.	Russell.
In Natione Glottianâ ..	81	71
— Rothseianâ ..	82	60
— Transforthianâ ..	28	30
— Loudonianâ ..	20	32
	211	193

By the University statutes, the rector is elected by a majority, not of votes, but of "nations;" and in the event of an equality of "nations," the right of giving the casting vote devolves on the late rector, or, in his absence, on his vice-rector, appointed by himself. The vice-rector on this occasion was Dr. Nicholl, the Professor of Astronomy, who, having been appointed by the late rector, Mr. Rutherford, the Lord Advocate, gave his casting vote in favour of Lord John Russell.—The candidates for the office are generally proposed without application to themselves. Their acceptance of office is, therefore, necessary; and if this is not intimated within fourteen days after the election, a new election becomes necessary. The *Glasgow Argus* says that Lord John Russell has accepted the honour.

I have been assured that a proposal will be made in the next session of Parliament, concurred in by the leading members of the late Ministry, for the establishing of recognised diplomatic connexions with the court of Rome.—*London Correspondent of the Hants Independent*.

REPRESENTATION OF WEYMOUTH.—The liberal electors of Weymouth held a meeting on Thursday evening, to receive Colonel Freestun as the new candidate for the representation of this borough, in the room of Sir Denis Le Marchant. Mr. Christie, the other member, introduced Colonel Freestun. In the course of his speech, Mr. Christie observed that, although he was a friend to the principle of the new poor-law, he thought the administration of it by the commissioners was as bad as it could be. Colonel Freestun avowed himself a staunch supporter of the present Government. He was, he also said, an advocate for a searching inquiry into, and revision of, the poor-laws. The meeting pledged itself to support Mr. Christie and Colonel Freestun at the next election.

MOVEMENT ON BEHALF OF TAHITI.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY have issued a lengthy circular, detailing the principal facts connected with the proceedings of the French at Tahiti, and strongly recommending that memorials be presented to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, M.P., Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, most earnestly entreating her Majesty's Government,—

First—To adopt such measures, by negotiation or otherwise, as may secure to the inhabitants of the Society Islands the peaceable and permanent possession of their country. And,

Secondly—To employ its friendly mediation with the Government of France to allow those natives, who may be disposed, peaceably to withdraw from the island of Tahiti.

Since the independence of the Society group is already admitted by the Government of France, it is presumed that the attainment of the first of these objects, which, in its consequences, is of paramount importance, would prove, should the British Government promptly employ its influence, not only practicable, but easy; and, in relation to the second, while it may be hoped that the Government of France would not be unwilling, on such terms, to spare the lives of the people, an appeal may justly be made on their behalf to our own Government, on the ground of the ancient and friendly connexion which has subsisted between Great Britain and the Society Islands since their first discovery by a British navigator, and a promise of good offices made to these people on different occasions by the British Government. The fulfilment of this promise in the present moment of their exigency is the only means that can preserve these devoted patriots from utter destruction.

A very large majority of the subjects of Pomare, we are told, have refused to submit to the authority of France; and, to the several attacks made on them by the French troops, they have hitherto presented an effectual resistance. But their victories have served only to provoke their oppressors and to multiply their own dangers. Their villages have been destroyed, and their country devastated, so that they are reduced to a precarious dependence on the scanty produce of the mountains. In addition to about one thousand French soldiers already in the island, 1,500 more have just sailed from Brest, attended with an adequate supply of artillery adapted to the peculiarities of the country; and, before this formidable armament, the patriotism and bravery of the Tahitians must, in all probability, prove unavailing, and extermination or slavery will be their inevitable doom. It is evident that promptitude is essential to the accomplishment of the objects proposed, especially for preventing the utter destruction of the Tahitian people; and it is, therefore, most desirable that the memorials should be forwarded to Lord Palmerston with the least possible delay. It is suggested that memorials to Government should be adopted in every considerable district, city, and borough throughout the United Kingdom; and that they be forwarded to Lord Palmerston, through their respective members of Parliament, accompanied with an earnest request for their influence and support.

The *Patriot* of Monday briefly sums up what is being done in various parts of the country:—"In several places, arrangements have been made for holding public meetings; as Manchester, Devonport, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Nottingham, Gloucester, Stroud, Reading, and Cheltenham. At Ipswich and Tewkesbury, and at other places, meetings have been already held. In some towns, as Norwich, Leeds, and York, the formality of a public meeting has been dispensed with, and memorials to Lord Palmerston are in course of signature. The memorial at York has already been signed by a number of magistrates, by many ministers of different denominations, and by members of the Society of Friends. It will be presented to Lord Palmerston by Mr. Hudson, M.P., as Lord Mayor of York. Active measures have been taken for putting in immediate motion most of the boroughs in the county of York sending members to Parliament, and for procuring memorials supported by their respective representatives. On Saturday, the Tiverton memorial was presented to Lord Palmerston by the Rev. H. Madgin and W. H. Gamlin, Esq., as a deputation from the memorialists. The noble member received the deputation from his constituents with the utmost courtesy, and promised to give the subject of their memorial his best attention. The value of this promise will mainly depend upon the promptitude and energy with which the example of Tiverton shall be followed by the friends of missions in other parts of the kingdom. The Rev. Mr. Howe sailed for the South Seas, in the Angelina, on the 18th instant. We trust he is charged with a message that will bring hope to the poor Tahitians, and check the rage of their enemies, and that favouring winds will carry him to his destination in time to prevent those calamitous results which the additional armament sent out from France too plainly threatens."

The Tiverton memorial received the signatures of 671 of the inhabitants. The petition to her Majesty, from the ladies of this town, received 562 signatures.

THE AFFAIRS OF TAHITI demand some attention from our Government, for the conduct of the French with regard to that island is disgraceful to any country laying claim to civilisation. We do not counsel an armed intervention. We have had enough already of interference in the affairs of other lands; but we do believe that a bold and honest remonstrance from this country would not be without its effect upon the French Government. We beg the attention of our readers to a statement relative to Tahiti, given in another column. The inhabitants of Manchester will have an opportunity of expressing their indignation against the cruelty and injustice of the French Government, at a meeting which will be held in the Town-hall, on Thursday next.—*Manchester Times*.

LEEDS MEMORIALS IN BEHALF OF TAHITI.—We are glad to state that memorials to Lord Palmerston, calling upon Government to use its good offices with the French Ministry in behalf of the persecuted people of Tahiti, are about to be immediately signed by the four Independent congregations in Leeds. The prayer of the memorials will be in accordance with the suggestions contained in one just presented to the Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs by the Directors of the London

Missionary Society, and on which we have commented in a leading article in this day's paper. It is also intended to obtain signatures to a general memorial, with the same prayer, from the principal inhabitants of the borough.—*Leeds Mercury*. The following is a copy of the memorial adopted by the above-mentioned congregations at Leeds:—

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, M.P., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The memorial of the undersigned, being the Minister, Deacons, Trustees, and Members of the church and congregation of the Independent order, worshipping in — Chapel, Leeds,

Showeth,—That it has occasioned intense grief to your memorialists to hear, from time to time, of the wrongs and outrages inflicted by the French nation upon the Sovereign and inhabitants of the island of Tahiti.

That your memorialists are affected by the sufferings of these islanders, not simply on the ground of a common humanity, but especially because they have been recovered from a state of pagan darkness and misery, and brought under the influence and to the profession of a scriptural Christianity by the labours of faithful and devoted missionaries, sent forth by the London Missionary Society, to which your memorialists belong, and to the support of which they are accustomed to contribute.

To her Majesty's Government it is notorious, as it is now to our country at large, that the Queen of Tahiti has been driven by force from her throne and home, and reduced to a state of deplorable destitution—that her subjects have been spoiled of their common rights and possessions, expelled from their towns and villages, and shut up in the mountain fastnesses of their island, while their means of subsistence have been wantonly destroyed, so that they are now threatened with extermination by war or by famine.

Your memorialists cannot believe that the Government of England has regarded this course of things with indifference, or allowed them to proceed so far without intervention and earnest remonstrance; for your memorialists consider that Tahiti and its Queen have especial claim upon the sympathies and kindness of this country, arising out of those relations which have subsisted from the time of its first discovery, and which the English Government has repeatedly recognised in friendly and official documents. To abandon them, therefore, now to the power and caprice of their oppressors would be both unmanly and cruel.

Your memorialists respectfully submit, that it will be an act worthy of her Majesty's Government, and of this free country, to rescue the weak and defenceless victims of this wanton and unjustifiable invasion—not, indeed, by any course of action which would tend to embroil the two nations in hostilities, which your memorialists most fervently deprecate, but by a prompt and decisive appeal to the Government of France, founded on the eternal principles of justice, and the recognised law of nature and nations—calling upon that Government, if not to withdraw its invading army and its obnoxious protectorate from the island, to restore its Queen to her throne, and its inhabitants to their rightful possessions—which, however, is only the dictate of equity—yet to urge most importunately upon France to permit the Tahitian people to leave their native shores, and remove to the Society Islands, or elsewhere, that they may dwell together in peace, in the unmolested enjoyment of their religion and liberties.

Your memorialists, while they rejoice that the independence of the Society Islands has been recognised by both the English and French Governments, express their hope, that henceforth the English Government will take care that that independence shall be respected and maintained.

In these requests the undersigned cordially unite; and they earnestly and respectfully solicit that the subject may receive the early and serious consideration of her Majesty's Government.

In Halifax a movement has also been commenced, and it is likely to extend throughout the West Riding.

TAHITI.—We understand that a requisition to the Mayor is in course of signature, for a public meeting to memorialise the Government in reference to the present state of the island of Tahiti.—*Leicester Mercury*.

In Norwich, we learn from the *Norfolk News*, that a memorial has been prepared for the signatures of the friends of liberty and missions.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A branch of this excellent society has been established within the last few months, in this city; they hold their meetings at the Taylor's Hall, in Gandy-street, and already have enrolled thirty or forty members.—*Western (Exeter) Times*.

Dr. Chalmers is as vigorous as ever, and intends delivering a short course of lectures to the students of the New College, on "Morell's History of Philosophy," recently published. The psychological historian has spoken disparagingly of the Scotch school of natural theology, and this has caused the "old man eloquent" to don his armour.

IMPROVEMENT OF FEMALE OPERATIVES.—A society has been formed at Bradford for improving the moral and social condition of the female factory operatives. On Sunday evening week about two thousand of them attended the parish church, to hear a sermon from Dr. Scoresby, on their behalf. The board of management comprises mill-owners and ministers of various denominations. "Steps are being actively taken," says the *Bradford Observer*, "by a small number of gentlemen, to establish a lodging-house, the advantages and arrangements of which, it is hoped, will be its own passport to success and imitation. More especially it is an object with the Board to be assisted by the advice, suggestions, and active co-operation of a committee of ladies, who, it is hoped, will readily respond to the call which the Board is making upon them. It was suggested at the meeting of the Board, at the Savings' Bank, yesterday, that ministers of religion might materially aid this beneficent effort by bringing the subject of its necessity and importance before their respective congregations; and it is hoped that this will be generally done." [Why should not this valuable example be followed up in other manufacturing towns?]

SCHEMES FOR NEXT SESSION.—There is plenty of talk about for promoters and the professional class. It may be at a discount, but the number certainly will not. The new bills are more than 230; already we have collected in our list 221. But it is to be observed, that these are mainly to be made up of amalgamations, leases, and branch lines, there being but a very small sprinkling of trunks.—*Herapath's Railway Journal*.

THE SUNDAY TRAIN QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday last, the subject of Sunday trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was taken into consideration. Mr. FALKNER brought forward a motion for a memorial to the directors, urging them to reconsider their resolution to stop the morning and evening passenger-trains on the Sunday; it being the opinion of the council, that a daily means of conveyance, of one kind or another, is absolutely necessary between that city and Glasgow, and that the running of a passenger-train in the morning and evening of the Lord's-day, is not by any means so objectionable as the running of a four-horse coach. "If," said the mover of the resolution, "I could be convinced that the running of a train in the morning and evening of the Sabbath-day tended to a desecration of that holy day, I should be the last man to support such a system." Mr. CRUIKSHANK, who followed in support of the resolution, said:—

I am not one of those who lightly esteem the Sabbath, or who despise the benefits connected with its rightful observance; and most deeply would I regret if the time were ever to arrive, when scenes such as I have witnessed on that day, not only in France and Italy, but almost of an equally unseemly character in some parts of England, were to be openly enacted in this my native country [hear]. But, believing as I do—and in this I suppose all present agree with me—in the perpetual obligation of the Fourth Commandment, I presume it will, nevertheless, be admitted by all, that Sunday travelling, in certain cases, not only involves no violation of that commandment, but is in itself highly commendable; nay, positively a duty. Taking this for granted, I cannot see, then, that railway travelling on Sunday, more than any other kind of travelling, is necessarily sinful; nor can I see that a railway company is sinning in providing for what is not, in itself, necessarily a sin [hear].

Then, as regards the parties employed on the railway: since the two trains are running at any rate with the mail, no additional engine-drivers are wanted; a part only of the staff of guards required for some ten trains on other days is brought into requisition; and the labour of no official is such as need interfere with his regular attendance at church. It is said, indeed, that we violate the rights of those men by requiring from them any labour at all on Sunday; that they have a title to perfect rest on that day; but, if the command is absolute, "in it thou shalt not do any work," why sanction its violation in any instance whatsoever [hear]? And why not urge the same claim on behalf of our apothecaries, our domestic servants, and various other classes of the community, whose labour we avail ourselves of on Sunday, to a much greater extent, and without any compunction?

Dr. KENTON said:—

What already has been the effect of the abolition of the Sabbath trains on the fifteenth current, the first day they were dropped? Why, about 200 public vehicles were put in requisition in this city on Sabbath-day. What will be the ultimate effect of the total abolition of the trains? The stoppage will infallibly interfere with deeds of necessity and mercy, and prevent the accomplishment of many which are now performed on this day. In this way we would make sacrifice our creed and line of conduct in place of mercy, which we are taught and commanded to prefer. In illustration of this principle, I may state, that the municipal district which I have the honour to represent here, comprises about forty professional men immediately connected with the healing art; and I have been requested to say, that, in consequence of the facilities which the Sabbath train afforded them, they have been enabled to make many urgent professional visits and calls, both of necessity and mercy, and charity, and to enjoy, at the same time, the opportunity of attending public worship.

Mr. STOTT could vouch for the fact, that many Sabbath-school teachers, village preachers, and religious people, did avail themselves of the railway as a means of conveyance on the Lord's-day, to go to the country for the purpose of either doing good or getting good; and he rejoiced to say, that the result of such efforts would last as long as eternity.

The Lord Provost observed, that they found that some of the clergy who were exceedingly eloquent against people's travelling by a locomotive, had fourteen or fifteen carriages at their church doors on the Sabbath. While in office he found it was necessary that he should have a coach; but he had never used it on Sunday.

The council came to a vote, when Mr. Falkner's motion was carried by a majority of twenty-three to six. "The list of the majority," says the *Scotsman*, "besides being composed entirely of the names of most respectable citizens, has men belonging to various churches, whose religious sincerity and zeal will stand comparison with that of the members of any Presbytery or Kirk Session in broad Scotland."

SUNDAY TRAINS.—A remonstrance against the discontinuance of Sunday trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway has been laid down at the bar of the Royal Exchange, and last night it had received upwards of 420 signatures.—*Glasgow Post*.

THE BREVET.—COLONEL THOMPSON.—A paragraph is going the round of the papers, copied from the *Spectator*, to the effect, that, by a remarkable omission, the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Perronet Thompson did not appear in the late army promotion by brevet, although, as promotion goes by seniority, it should have appeared as the first promoted to the rank of colonel. We did not copy the paragraph at the time, having reason to believe, that although such was the fact, the omission was not intentional, and that it will, moreover, be speedily rectified.

A LONG-NEGLECTED DUTY.—According to the information given us, there are several influential proprietors about to proceed to Jamaica and other places, where their plantations are situated, for the purpose of assuring themselves by personal inspection, and we trust also by a residence of some years, of the prospect there may be of making West India estates pay; for this, with many, is still held to be an unsolved problem. The number of persons going to the colonies, including some of rank and title, is said to have exceeded the facilities offered by the now favourite means of transport, steam; and many individuals will be compelled to wait probably for some weeks ere they can take their departure.—*Times*.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON BISHOP PHILLPOTTS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. M. Smith obtained leave, on the part of the Bishop of Exeter, to issue a *certiorari* to remove an indictment which had been found against Thomas Latimer, the proprietor of the *Western Times* newspaper, for an alleged libel on that dignity.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—A gentleman in the vicinity of Whitehaven, whose neighbours had all suffered severe losses in consequence of the failure of their potato crops, determined upon permitting his own crop to remain in the ground until the latest period of the season prior to the commencement of frost; and last week he commenced taking them up, when he found the crop to be a most abundant one, many of the bulbs large in size, and the whole perfectly free from disease.—*Carlisle Journal*.

A SOJOURN IN THE WOODS.—From some hallucination, or other impulse, a young woman, from the Merckinch here, left home about a month ago, without leaving any indication of her intentions or trace of her hiding-place. To the alarm of her relations, she was not heard of until the other day, when she was brought home in a very weak state, having been discovered, by some herds, in the woods of Leachkin, near this town. The young men were attracted to the spot where she lay by the discordant sounds she was making. The want of food, and the exposure which she endured for nearly three weeks, must have disastrous effects on her constitution.—*Inverness Courier*.

VERDICT OF £300 AGAINST THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Wednesday, a writ of inquiry was heard before the Sheriff of Warwickshire, and a jury duly sworn, in the Shire-hall, Warwick, to assess damages in an action in judgment by default, brought by Mr. Haywood, attorney in Birmingham, against the London and Birmingham Railway Company, for injuries sustained by his wife, for injuries received by a tremendous concussion, through alleged gross negligence of their servants. The damages were laid at £300. The jury found for the plaintiffs—damages £300, costs 40s. In a second case, in which Mr. Haywood alone was plaintiff, to recover expenses to which he had necessarily been put by the illness of his wife—such as medical attendance, travelling, &c.—a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, by consent, for £70, costs 40s. This is a serious warning to the Eastern Counties railway.

PROPOSED GREAT PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the friends of peace was held at the public-office, Birmingham, to consider the propriety of inviting Elihu Burritt, the American philanthropist, to state his views on the subject of universal brotherhood, to a public meeting in the Town-hall. It was unanimously resolved to invite Mr. Burritt; and on the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Sturge, it was cordially agreed, also, to send invitations to the Rev. John Burnet, Douglas Jerrold, Esq., and Mr. Henry Vincent, to attend and address the meeting. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and use every effort in order to secure an effective demonstration.

REFORM IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—The *Manx Liberal* mentions a rumour "that a commission has been appointed to revise and alter the laws of the island, and that the commission is to consist of three gentlemen selected by the House of Keys and two appointed by Government." The journalist fears that the news is too good to be true.

CAUTION.—BAD HALF-SOVEREIGNS.—The public should be on their guard against the passers of bad money. A number of bad half-sovereigns, composed of a sort of metal resembling zinc, and gilded by the electro-plating process, are now in circulation. They are not easily to be detected by the ring, and they are well executed. The deficiency of their weight, however, immediately shows that they are counterfeit.

THE LATE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.—A subscription has been opened at the French Consulate-general in London, and at the office of *L'Observateur Français*, a French newspaper published in the metropolis, in aid of the fund for affording relief to the sufferers by the late terrible inundations in France. We earnestly hope that the amount contributed may be worthy of the cause, and, we think that, in order to make it so, committees ought to be appointed in every town to solicit subscriptions and transfer them to London. The above-named journal says:—"The plague has ravaged an entire province,—it has made thousands of poor, who have no other hope than in the solicitude of their more fortunate brethren." [Here is an excellent opportunity of proving in the most effectual manner to the French nation, that whatever may be the squabbles in which the Governments of the two countries may indulge, the desire of the British people for continued amity, intercourse, and friendship remains unchanged.]

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—The *Standard* reports that a new mode of defrauding the revenue has recently been brought to light. It has been the practice of certain wharfingers who possess bonding warehouses to deliver goods in their charge to the merchants, without payment of duty; giving credit for it until it might suit the convenience of the owners to pass the necessary entry for home consumption. The system of book-keeping observed in the Custom-house does not admit of stock-taking, and affords, therefore, peculiar facilities for these irregularities. Now and then, these bonding warehouses are burnt down, and, in such cases, the Crown waives the duties altogether. When this happens, the merchant who has received the goods improperly is compelled to pocket the amount of duties which he owes; because, as it has been assumed that the goods were in the warehouse, it would be dangerous for him to confess the fraud.

MR. VINCENT.—Flattering overtures have lately been made to Mr. Vincent, at Lincoln, and in many other towns, to allow himself to be put in nomination at the next general election; but having pledged himself to the electors of Ipswich, he feels bound to fulfil that pledge, and afford the electors an opportunity of deciding whether the principles he advocates shall find a fit and proper representative in his person.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 25th.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRACOW AFFAIR.

This morning's papers contain the royal decree, published by the Austrian Government at Cracow, on the 16th of the present month, by which the northern powers announce to the inhabitants of that unhappy city that, henceforth, their city and territory is to become an integral portion of the Austrian dominions. The Count de Deyme has been sent to take possession of the republic in the name of Austria.

In an article on the subject, the *Morning Chronicle* implies that the English Government has refused the offer of M. Guizot to join that of France in protesting against the act of the northern powers. "England is not prepared to go to war for the independence of Cracow. England is not prepared to abet France in breaking the treaty of Vienna on the Rhine, or beyond the Alps, because the northern powers have broken it at Cracow. Nor do we think that such a protest as England ought to make on this question would derive, just now, any additional weight from being in the shape of a joint protest."

According to the *Times*' Paris correspondent, M. Guizot is in ill favour for having not wisely but too well carried out the crooked policy of Louis Philippe, in relation to the Montpensier marriage. How characteristic of the King of the French in this treatment.

It was even said that Count Molé was prepared, on entering upon the office, to stipulate that the Duke de Montpensier should renounce all claim for himself, and his descendants, upon the crown of Spain. "Until that be done," says one of our letters, "we can hardly hope for the renewal of a good understanding between France and England." The King was pressing the departure of Count St. Aulaire from London, hoping that, through the instrumentality of a Minister so respectable, the British Government would be induced to accept an apology for the Montpensier marriage, and make common cause with France in an effort to rescue Poland—Cracow, at least, from its "protectors." On the other hand, letters received from London were said to have expressed as "decided a disapprobation" of his Majesty's conduct in the marriage affair "as at any moment since his successful practice upon a faithful and too-confiding ally."

A letter from Berlin published in the *Morning Chronicle*, dated the 16th inst., mentions a report—

That the Government, in order to mollify the effect of this [the Cracow] act, proposes the calling together the States General in the month of February, but it is not yet known whether that is to be at Berlin or at Brandenburg. It is the first time of the States being convoked, and it is expected that when 500 representatives shall be assembled together, they will not separate without giving the country a constitution.

LORD BROUGHAM left Paris on Monday, on his return to England.

The Paris papers announce the death of the celebrated historian, Michelet, whose late work, called "Priests, Women, and Families," excited so much attention.

FOOD RIOTS IN FRANCE.—Scarcity and disorder are by no means at an end in France. At Tour, on Saturday last, a body of rioters proceeded to measures so violent, in order to prevent the export of grain from that city and its neighbourhood, that the General (Par-toutman) who commands that district ordered that they should be resisted and dispersed by force. A conflict ensued, in which several lancers were struck with stones, and a considerable number of the rioters were wounded, and a still greater number were made prisoners.

IRELAND.

ARMING OF THE PEASANTRY.—There is at present, literally speaking, a rage for fire-arms among the humbler classes of the country people. The trade in guns, pistols, powder, and shot, is of the briskest of any within several miles of Limerick, Nenagh, and other localities. The trade is quite a new one in Nenagh; but since it has been commenced by one or two persons it is almost impossible to meet the demand. In a house in Queen-street, Nenagh, on Thursday, the crowds were enormous. It was difficult to enter the door. The consequence of this is, that arms are in almost every hand. We cannot see the good that will arise from the indiscriminate armament now going forward in almost every district we hear from. Reports of gunshots are frequent throughout the day, and at night.—*Tipperary Vindicator* (Repeal paper).

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS.—THE LANDLORDS.—In many parts of the country the landlords are exerting themselves in a very creditable manner, and beginning to find out that property has its duties as well as its rights. At Dungarvan, Lord Stuart de Decies proposed a series of resolutions, recommending the attention of the Government to the reclamation of the waste lands, which were carried unanimously. He thought it the only remedy to save them from bankruptcy. "And, in order that this land may be reclaimed to the utmost possible extent that nature will admit of, I should propose the reclamation and improvement should be carried out by commissioners, to be appointed by Government, who should be empowered to select the poor colonists from those town-lands on which the population may be found to be densest in proportion to the Poor-law valuation. The barony of Upper Dunluce, Antrim, have assessed themselves to the amount of £6,809. Applications for the whole amount, in order to "productive works," were received from the gentry and landed proprietors of the barony; so that there will be no taxation whatever upon this district. At an extraordinary presentment session held in Croom, county of Limerick, on Tuesday last, the Earl of Dunraven presiding, resolutions were unanimously adopted by the magistrates and cess-payers, expressing serious apprehensions as to the effect of the taxation for public works, which, if continued for a few years, would amount to a total confiscation of the property of the landlords. Amongst them was one to the effect that each townland should be compelled to support its own poor as far as fifty per cent. of its value, under penalty of a

confiscation of a moiety of the estates for the use of the poor. Verily, the potato failure has caused many extraordinary changes.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN CORN.—We have again the pleasure to announce very large additional arrivals of Indian corn, principally from the Mediterranean. On Wednesday thirteen vessels were reported, and on Thursday four more, all maize laden. The quantity thus opportunely introduced into these countries must exceed 5,000 tons; and this, be it remembered, is altogether irrespective of the large arrivals which we have already previously announced. Prices have consequently fallen very much.—*Cork Examiner*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has subscribed £200 for relief of distress in Ireland. It is paid to the credit of the trustees of the Calcutta fund.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN commenced publishing, in the *Nation* of Saturday, the first of a series of letters to the landlords of Ireland on the advantages of repeal of the Union.

NEGLECT OF AGRICULTURE.—There are very general complaints of the stoppage of ordinary agricultural operations, owing to the preference given by the labourers to the public works. The *Limerick Chronicle* says—

Farmers in this and the adjoining counties were never so deficient, at this season of the year, in the breadth of tillage land ready for seed to grow the ensuing year's crop; and this applies, not merely to corn, but to vegetable gardens. They complain, and with sad truth, of the want of farm labourers, whom the public works in every parish almost wholly engross at present, to the serious detriment of field cultivation, and husbandry pursuits in general.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION AND MR. O'CONNELL.—At the meeting at Conciliation-hall, on Monday, Mr. O'Connell brought up a report upon the disunion existing among Repealers. The report read by Mr. O'Connell was substituted for the usual "speech of the day." "During the reading of it," says the *Times*, "his voice frequently faltered, and occasionally sank so low as to be wholly inaudible, except to those immediately around him." Rent for the week, £54 5s. 9d.

SPANISH INTRIGUE AND ENGLISH MERCENARIES.—On Monday and Saturday several hundred lads and men were collected near the Royal Public-house platform, Rotherhithe, for the purpose of engaging themselves in the Flores expedition, under the name of emigrants. An officer and a doctor occupied a room in the public-house, where the men and lads were examined by the doctor; and, after being supplied with bread and cheese and ale, they were shipped on board a steam-tug, and taken to Gravesend. We understand that upwards of 500 have engaged themselves already.—*Globe*. On Thursday, the ship *Glenelg*, a fine ship of 1,200 tons, lying off Gravesend, intended to convey the mercenaries to Ecuador, was seized by the searcher of Customs, for a contemplated breach of the Foreign Enlistment and Equipment act; and, on Friday he, also upon the same grounds, seized the *Monarch* and *Neptune*, steam-vessels, lying in the East India Docks, Blackwall. They have, however, since been released. The professed object of this expedition is to re-conquer the republic of Ecuador in favour of Flores, but the real design is to establish the son of Munoz, husband of the Queen Dowager Maria Christina of Spain, as Emperor of the Ecuador. The Spanish Government is rendering every assistance both in money and men to carry out this scheme, and there are already upwards of seven thousand men in depôts in the north of Spain, waiting the time of departure. In Ireland the agents had entered between three and four thousand destitute fellows to join the expedition.

THE QUEEN v. FERRAND, M.P.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, Mr. Martin, Q.C., in this case, in which a rule nisi had been obtained by his friend Sir F. Thesiger, showed cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. W. B. Ferrand, M.P., for certain libels on Mr. G. C. Lewis, one of the Poor Law Commissioners, contained in two letters, dated the 6th and 7th of August, published in the *Times*. Mr. Martin's speech occupied no less than seven and a half columns of that journal, Mr. Bovill's, who followed on the same side, three, and Sir F. Thesiger's reply, three; the whole taking up no less than fourteen columns. Mr. Ferrand may congratulate himself upon his notoriety, but not on the decision of the Court. Lord Chief Justice Denman said:—"There is nothing to show or raise the least reasonable ground for supposing that Mr. Lewis employed Mr. Mott for the purpose of doing any injury to Mr. Ferrand; or that Mr. Mott made any charge against Mr. Ferrand which called for those strong suspicions which appeared to have been excited in his mind; or that Sir James Graham, Mr. Mott, and Mr. Lewis, or any of them, have been engaged in any improper proceeding for the injury of Mr. Ferrand. Under these circumstances, I think it is quite imperative on the Court to say that this gentleman stands completely without justification for what he has done, and that the present rule must be made absolute."

PEACE VERSUS WAR.—A very large meeting was held at the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, last night, for the purpose of hearing Elihu Burritt, "the learned American blacksmith," deliver a lecture on the abrogation of war, and the establishment of universal and inviolable peace all over the world. At eight o'clock, the hall, to which there was free admission, was crowded in every part by a very respectable audience, of whom a large number belonged to the "Society of Friends." Immediately after that hour Elihu Burritt commenced his lecture and continued it without intermission for nearly two hours. His argument was founded on the preaching and practice of our Saviour, and he contended that under no possible circumstances could Christians justify an appeal to arms. He was highly applauded, and the thanks of the meeting were given him by acclamation, and with long-continued and vehement applause.

RAGGED SCHOOL IN SPITALFIELDS.—A ragged school was opened yesterday evening in King Edward-street, Mile End New-town, one of the most wretched and populous of the poor and neglected districts of Spitalfields. The establishment has been conducted for some weeks as a Sunday-school, and will henceforward be

opened as a regular day and evening school throughout the remainder of the week. It is a large low building, lately used as a stable, and is calculated to accommodate between 400 and 500 children. The event was celebrated by a public meeting and tea party, at which several hundred persons, mostly females and teachers in the school, were present. Lord Ashley presided. Mr. W. Tyler read a statement of the prospects and position of the institution. It stated that the school-room was one-third larger than it was originally intended to be, and that it cost £90, of which £40 was yet to be subscribed. The experiment was only one month in operation, and yet there were already from 120 to 150 children attending the school. Various resolutions were moved, and addresses delivered by Messrs. Woodman, Champneys, Wyatt Gammon, and Dr. Hewlett.

COLLISION ON THE MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Yesterday morning, the train which leaves Manchester for Birmingham, at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, was detained upwards of three hours, in consequence of coming in collision with a train of coal-waggons, which was proceeding on the same line of rails in the direction of Manchester. While the coal-wagon train was shifting, or on the point of shifting, to another line of rails, it was encountered by the Manchester train, and, in the collision, the engines of both trains were completely shattered. The stokers and engine-men leaped off the engines, and escaped uninjured, with the exception of the engine-man of the Manchester train, who, in falling, fractured his leg at the ankle. A second-class carriage was crushed to pieces. One of the passengers had three or four of his front teeth knocked out, with a splinter of the jawbone adhering; another received a cut across the forehead, the rest escaped with slight injuries. The passengers proceeded to Birmingham with the mail-train, which leaves Manchester at half-past eleven o'clock.

FOUND AT LAST.—We are authorised in stating that the Count de Montemolin—or, as he is called by his adherents, his Majesty Charles Luis, King de jure of Spain—arrived in the metropolis on Sunday night. His Royal Highness travelled under the strictest incognito.—*Times*.

THE OLDBURY EXPLOSION.—The coroner's jury at Dudley have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Mr. Haines, the ground bailiff." Yesterday morning the adjourned inquest at Oldbury upon the bodies of the four men—Windmill, the two Borders, and Troth—was resumed at the Talbot inn, before Mr. Hinchcliffe, the coroner. The jury in this case returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," but at the same time censured Mr. Haines, the ground bailiff, on account of the imperfect ventilation of the pit. Two other inquests are to be held.

DREADFUL GALES.—The storm on Friday and Saturday last, on many parts of the coast, was the most destructive that has been experienced for a considerable period. Many of the casualties were of the most appalling character. The American ship *Allen*, Captain Heighon, laden with cotton and other goods, from New York, in beating up channel, encountered the gale on Friday, and was driven on the French coast between Etaples and Boulogne, where she became a wreck. The captain and ten of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. Two other vessels, named the *Devon* and *Plymouth*, and a Prussian ship, were driven ashore about a mile to the eastward, where they remained, with every probability of becoming a loss. In the north sea, off Yarmouth, the *Humber*, *Whitby*, and other ports, many colliers are reported as lost, and much excitement prevails as to the fate of the crews. Several melancholy wrecks have taken place under Tynemouth castle. In the Leith roads a sloop called the *Carr Rock* sank, and the whole of her crew went down with her. Off Hartlepool a large number of vessels were dismasted, and were knocking about in a very disabled condition. Near the Hasborough lights much damage was sustained. The Hasborough sands were the scene of several shipwrecks, but the loss of life was comparatively very trifling. The destruction among the shipping of Milford was enormous. More than twenty vessels during the storm were driven into the harbour so disabled as to render many of them almost perfect wrecks. The coast for miles bears evidence of the awful character of the gales, spars and pieces of wrecks are continually being washed up. In other parts of the Welsh coast the losses were very heavy. Near the Mull of Galloway, the barque *Helen* and *Elizabeth*, of Belfast, about midnight on Friday was driven ashore, where she totally broke up, every soul belonging to her, amounting, it is supposed, to fourteen persons, meeting with a watery grave. At Plymouth and all along the neighbouring coast the damage has been very great. Some, but not very material, damage has been caused to Eddystone Lighthouse. The water forced itself into the upper door-way during the storm. The *Ajax* steamer, which left Cork on Thursday for London, returned to port on Saturday morning, after experiencing the tremendous fury of the storm, which commenced when she was about forty miles from land. Out of ninety-three head of cattle, only 23 were landed alive. The poor passengers suffered the greatest hardships, and their appearance when landing was most heart-rending. A large three-mast ship, with Indian corn, was wrecked at Ballycotton on Friday morning; name unknown; crew saved. Liverpool was on Saturday visited by an exceedingly severe storm, which committed much havoc on shipping and other property in and around Liverpool.

DEATH OF MR. STURGEON, MISSIONARY TO WESTERN AFRICA.—A letter from Mr. Newbegin, who is located at Bimbia, on the western coast of Africa, conveys the intelligence of the death of Mr. Sturgeon, one of the first of the Baptist missionaries to that district.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	1410	380	30			
Scotch						
Irish		700	4110			
Foreign	50	440	870			

Prices as on Monday.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
 For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
 For every additional Two Lines 6d.
 Half a Column . . . £1 | Column £2
 * All communications to the Editor should be addressed
 to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. J. Y." Next week.

"B. E." His better plan would be to send us at once a solution of the difficulty.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1846.

SUMMARY.

A PARTIAL and intermittent agitation is still kept up to open the ports to the free importation of grain, and another deputation has been up to Lord John Russell, to enforce upon him the propriety of taking this step. The report of what passed at the interview does not exhibit the Premier in a very favourable light. He said he should be ready to meet an extraordinary emergency by extraordinary measures; but, when pressed to explain his notions of what constituted an extraordinary emergency, and to distinguish between the state of things as now existing, and that which last year elicited from him an avowal that the ports ought to be opened, he abruptly declined going further into the subject. He might have said that circumstances alter cases, and that office alters men. More than this he could hardly have put forward in justification of his dogged resolve. Every argument which applied last year, and which then told with so much force upon his lordship's mind, applies with equal or with greater force at the present moment. But Lord John had then the prize of office before his eyes. He has it now in possession. Popular measures are consequently less immediately needful for his purposes, and, where he was once pliant, he can afford to be obstinate.

There seems a glimpse of hope that we shall get a reduction of the duty on tea. The *Times*, usually regarded as the Ministerial organ, advocates such reduction as economically and politically wise, and is joined in its efforts by the Protectionist press. The near approach of the general election holds out a strong inducement to Ministers to try their hand next session, in diminishing the fiscal burdens of the people. There is no great interest to be overthrown—no necessity for impairing the resources of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By placing the tea duties in accordance with the maxims of economical science, gain would accrue to every party—to the vendor, the consumer, and the Government—to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the proprietor of shipping. It seems difficult to imagine that, under such circumstances, a professedly Free-trade Cabinet will stand in the way of so beneficial a change; and nothing but the experience we have had of the unaccountably obstructive tendencies of an aristocratic Government, could awaken in our minds a fear that the wishes of the people may be doomed to disappointment. We shall see.

Manchester has been busy in securing a candidate for the parliamentary seat to be vacated at the end of the present parliament by Mr. Mark Phillips. Manchester has wisely selected Mr. Bright, and in the Free-trade-hall that gentleman addressed the numerous constituency on Wednesday last. His speech was worthy of the occasion—frank, manly, powerful, and happy. Every point of interest was briefly touched upon, and treated in a spirit which demands our hearty concurrence. A resolution expressive of confidence was passed, a numerous committee was appointed, and there can be little doubt that Mr. Bright will enjoy the high distinction of representing in the House of Commons the metropolis of manufactures.

We have pleasure in pointing attention to the vigorous efforts determined upon by the British and Foreign School Society for the extension of popular education. The committee have resolved upon the establishment of four additional normal schools—two in the manufacturing districts of the north, one in the eastern counties, and one in the west. They will attempt this on the voluntary principle, although they decline to pledge themselves against Government aid should it be found necessary. We must be allowed, therefore, to express our fervent hope that the friends of voluntary education will come forward in aid of this noble project with even unwonted liberality, and thus take from Government its strongest argument for interfering in a matter which they can hardly touch but to spoil.

Foreign news is important. The annexation of the city of Cracow, whose independence was guaranteed at the Vienna Congress in 1815 by the five great powers of Europe, to the Austrian territory, has created an extraordinary agitation on both sides of the English channel. The officers of the respective foreign departments are in a state of diplomatic bustle. Singularly enough, the French Government, equally with our own, loudly maintains, now that it suits its purpose to do so, the sanctity of treaties. Both have protested, or are about to protest, against this infringement of the Vienna treaty. Both threaten the employment of coercive means to make Austria, Russia, and Prussia fulfil their engagements. Even the anti-Palmerstonian *Standard*, which has all along condemned the attitude assumed by the English Government in rela-

tion to the Montpensier marriage, now rejoices in the anticipation of a coming struggle between the constitutional and despotic governments of Europe, which is certain to result in at least the emancipation of Poland. Louis Philippe, we are told, is willing, at this unlooked-for juncture, to make such concessions to our Government, as will lead to a settlement of past differences, and a union of influence against the treaty-breakers. It is hazardous to prognosticate the result, at this early stage of the dispute, although probabilities point in the direction of the ultimate backing out of the scrape by Austria and Prussia. The disturbance created by it, however, will form a pretext for additional taxation. More men and money will be required, and when once got will never be returned. On this subject, Mr. Bright's remarks at the Manchester meeting deserve serious consideration:—

"Did you ever know of a period," said the hon. member, "except in the war before 1815, when there was a reduction afterwards? No; some years ago there was a great talk of the Russians landing in England, and we expected a hug from the Russian bear some fine morning; and then there was, of course, an increase of the taxes; but you never hear of the reduction of such charge, because the alarm has been imaginary [laughter]. In 1840, there was the cry that the Chartists were going to revolutionize England, and the Government asked for 5,000 additional troops. They were granted; we have them yet [cheers]. Some months ago, everybody supposed there was going to be a war with America, especially those who read the *Manchester Guardian* [applause, and roars of laughter]. And on account of the anticipated difficulty with the Oregon question, the Government came down and asked for another million, which was expended in putting the navy into a complete state of efficiency. Well, now there will be no further proposition on that score, because the question is settled; but we shall hear nothing about a reduction [hear, hear]. But if this French quarrel is followed up, and we have a few more articles in the papers, we shall have another proposition in the session of 1847 for another million; and I dare say you know where the money comes from and goes to [hear, hear]."

The overland mail from India brings intelligence of fresh disturbances in the Punjab. Affairs in that district are becoming threefold more complicated than ever. Gholab Singh, whose treachery to his own countrymen was rewarded by giving to him an independent principedom, of which the Valley of Cashmere was a part, finds himself unable to maintain his position, and applies to us for assistance and protection. This, by treaty, we are bound to afford. 6,000 British soldiers, 10,000 Sikhs, and such forces as Gholab Singh has at his command, are to unite in compelling the inhabitants of Cashmere to submit to an authority which they repudiate and reject. After a considerable expense of blood and treasure, it will probably be found that Gholab Singh is not worth the sacrifice of a single shilling in his behalf, and some other arrangements will have to be made for the government of his ill-fated and miserable subjects. These eastern wars are as interminable as they are profitless.

The last news from the Cape of Good Hope is cheering in its character. Peace has been effected with the most influential of the Caffre chiefs, on terms as favourable as could have been anticipated.

THE SQUABBLES OF DIPLOMACY.

LORD PALMERSTON has been reinstated in his office but a few months, and the Government of which he is the Foreign Secretary is already at odds with most of the cabinets of Europe. From a state of profound peace, and professions of mutual cordiality, the transition has been sudden to one of coldness, misunderstanding, distrust, and alienation. The whole region of diplomacy is overcast. The wind sighs ominously. The atmosphere has a sulphurous smell. People are beginning to reckon up the possibilities of war. Broken treaties come, one on the heels of another, like the messengers of evil tidings to Job, to make passionate appeals to the honour of Great Britain. Our relations with European states are sprained. All our neighbours appear to have seized upon the present moment to turn upon us the cold shoulder. France has flouted us. In Spain we are nowhere. Portugal tries her hand at revolution without whispering to us a syllable of her intentions. Austria owes us a grudge. We have a bone to pick with Russia. If report speaks true, our dictatorial air is likely enough to affront the Porte. The change is so abrupt, so startling, that everybody is asking "What can be the matter?" and everybody is compelled to put up, for want of a more definite answer, with the surmise, "There must be a mischief-maker somewhere."

Since the accession of the Whigs to power, it is remarkable how much the journals said to represent them have interested themselves in foreign affairs. Something, of course, must be set down to the "dead season"—for when Parliament is up, the press must send abroad in search of piquant topics. Drainage and sewage will not serve the turn from August to February. The subject of interment is too gloomy for daily repetition. Abuse of the new poor-law cannot be always set before the readers fresh-and-fresh. There are limits to the discussion of the Ten-hours Bill. It is possible even to grow weary of education. Ireland is a staple—but Ireland will not do alone. We are not surprised, therefore, at the greater prominence allowed to foreign politics during the recess—nor at the comparative ease and frequency with which crises are got up and subside. What we have to remark upon is the strangely altered tone of these journals, since the re-elevation of Lord Palmerston to office. It has become fierce and truculent. It is full of big and blustering words. It indicates an official

leaning to war, as though that were the ultimate business of a Foreign Secretary. It has ceased to be calm, dignified, and forbearing. There is a dash in it of the spiteful. It would seem meant, not to moderate, but to offend—to act upon tender places, not as an emollient, but a blister. To what this unhappy change is to be ascribed, it is not for us to say; but there is too much reason to apprehend, that the sap which finds its way into the broad leaves of the Whig journals, has its source in the office of the foreign department.

The squabbles of diplomacy, however, must not be magnified into affairs of national importance. That they may ripen into serious quarrels is too true—and, hence, the necessity of quashing them at once. But it is quite a mistake to suppose that they enlist the sympathies of the public. John Bull knows very little indeed about them, and he cares less. No assiduity, no pains-taking, no worrying could poke him up to an attitude of defiance in the affair of the Montpensier marriage. What is it to him, whether the independence of Cracow be maintained or infringed upon? How is he concerned in what is going on in Portugal? He paid dearly enough for the whistle of "the balance of power"—and he has learnt, at least, that whatever it may be to others, it is not worth to him a brass farthing. Even if he tries to sigh over the lost nationality of Poland, common-sense nonplusses him with the very simple question, "What on earth is he sighing for?" All he asks is to be left unmolested. The day is gone by with him for flourishing his cudgel. The people have learned, to their cost, the folly and wickedness of war. They have no prizes to tempt them—no marquises to gain. They have had quite enough of martial glory. They even grow ashamed of their laurels. Their interests, material, moral, and religious, are all identified with peace. Woe be to the Minister who provokes, or is provoked into, hostilities! Prompt and stern would be the determination to summon him to account. Let Lord Palmerston beware! Silence is not always consent. The people have allowed him to go unchecked to the utmost length of his diplomatic tether—but if, under cover of the dust which he is raising, war should steal upon them at unawares, their indignation might seek some stronger and more inconvenient form of expression, than his immediate expulsion from office.

Nor can it be pretended, with any tolerable plausibility, that our national interests are involved in any of the present questions of dispute. Almost all our misunderstandings are of dynastic origin, and relate, directly or remotely, to the occupation of thrones. Such matters may be interesting enough to the countries concerned, but how do they affect us? Our relations to foreign states may remain unchanged, whatever be the form they may choose to give to their internal Government. Our commerce is by no means necessarily connected with questions of succession, or with princely intermarriages. What one substantial good has our perpetual meddling secured for us? What decided gain to humanity, to morality, to religion, can be pleaded in justification of past officiousness on our part? Show us the country in Europe which has reaped solid advantages from our championship. Produce the commercial treaties which our adjustment of dynastic differences has won for us! The way to international friendships is no longer through the courts of reigning monarchs, or the offices of foreign governments. The ties which bind together the several peoples of Europe are mercantile and moral, not diplomatic. Tariffs are more likely to affect us than kings and queens, or forms of government. There is no good reason, therefore, for embroiling ourselves in the family quarrels of foreign potentates. Our services are not wanted—our interposition can do no good—and the squabbles of our Government can lead to no result but to keep us perpetually in the neighbourhood of hot water.

The startling contrast which exists between the vehemence of diplomatists and the coolness of the people, thrusts upon us the conclusion, that the country is hardly so much as virtually represented in relation to foreign affairs. The spirit of reform has penetrated no department to so inappreciable an extent as that presided over by Lord Palmerston. There all is in the old-world style. That is a region of almost unlimited license for official subordinates. The noble lord himself, perhaps, is but a creature of the by-gone system—originally formed by it, and, in temper and ability, well adapted to it. Nor does there appear the faintest glimmer of hope, at present, that the Augean stable will be cleansed. Parliament seldom interferes with concerns that can be turned to no party account; and the people, as yet, are satisfied to let things take their course, providing always that peace be not actually broken.

Doubtless, however, this effete system of foreign politics will one day be consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets." A manly common-sense will walk into Downing-street, and turn out the whole crew of diplomatic feud-breeders. Some Cromwell, we hope, will yet put a vigorous hand to the much-needed work, and teach an admiring people that the most successful weapons with which British interests can be protected abroad, are honesty, justice, and frank sincerity. To defend ourselves from wrong, wanton or unintentional, is all that we can fairly require—and there are few intelligent men of business who would be at a loss as to when, where, and how this is to be done. Give us but a full, fair, and free representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament, and we should soon observe a change in the mode of conducting the business of the Foreign

Department. The whole of the existing machinery would be taken to pieces, as an expensive system of charlatanism—and the Government of England would be set, by the people of England, to write out in good bold round-text, for its own especial instruction, the exhortation—"Mind your own business."

THE RELIGION OF FORCE.

THE directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway have created not a little stir by resolving to discontinue henceforth the running of passenger-trains at all on the Sunday. The plea is that the Lord's-day is desecrated by needless travelling, and that the directors ought not to furnish means for the contraction of guilt.

These well-meaning people—we will charitably assume that they are such—have got into a terrible labyrinth of mistakes.

They have mistaken their own position. They seem to suppose that the act of Parliament which empowered them to construct a line of railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and to receive tolls for everything carried thereupon, aimed primarily at their advantage. It did no such thing—it meant the benefit of the public; and the line is no further theirs in law or equity, than as it subserves the end for which it was granted.

They have altogether mistaken their own religious duty. They are bound to use all legitimate means to enforce upon others their own convictions of conscience—but they are not bound to compel or to prevent acts which, unless they represent spiritual dispositions, are utterly worthless in a religious point of view. Let them personally exert themselves to convince the public of the sinfulness of Sunday travelling, by all means—but let them not suppose that they are authorised to keep at home by force, all whom they have failed to convince or to persuade.

They have mistaken the nature of the institution to which they seek to do honour. "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." The Lord's day is set apart for worship, not for its sake, but for his—and a compulsory observance of it is not homage done to it, nor can it be virtue shown in the agent. Nothing can be made sacred to him whose heart is not surrendered to it. No day can be holy, but as devout men make it so.

They have mistaken the genius of the Christian dispensation. It is one of trial—they would make it one of necessity. It sets before men the evil and the good—they would allow no men the power of individual choice. It aims to cultivate the heart—they seek only to regulate the conduct. It would kill sin by destroying it in the bud—they care only to drive it out of sight, that it may not offend the sensitiveness of the devout. Christianity asks men first to believe, then to obey—these directors force them externally to obey, leaving them to believe, if they should be so inclined, at their leisure.

They have mistaken the true method of doing good. Human souls will not be driven into piety by ever such stringent resolutions. The depravity which is thus hindered of a particular mode of development, seeks in revenge another and a worse one. What will be the consequence of forbidding people to travel on the Sunday?—fuller places of worship? No! we dare confidently predict. But more crowded spirit shops, and, as a result, wickedness in close and condensed masses—the more virulent the more it is compressed. "Master, shall we call down fire from heaven?" is not so uncommon a suggestion as it ought to be—and the rebuke, "Ye know not what spirit ye are of," is far more widely applicable than most men suppose. The attempt to promote religion by force is indignantly resented by all men when tried against themselves. It is a pity they cannot also infer how useless it must prove when resorted to against others.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON TEA.

A VIGOROUS movement has been commenced in Liverpool for a reduction of the duty on tea. The Society organised in that town has obtained the co-operation of the leading mercantile bodies of Manchester, and sent deputations to other important towns, to promote the object in view. Various publications have been, or are about to be, issued by it, setting forth the moral and commercial evils that spring from the maintenance of this fiscal burden. We doubt not, the influential association just formed in Liverpool will succeed in their object, if they prosecute it with as much vigour and judgment as they have already shown in starting the agitation. Fortunately, they have no great class interest to encounter. The two principal difficulties to be overcome are, public listlessness, and considerations of revenue. The former is in process of removal, and, probably, Ministers will find, ere the opening of next session, that the people have become too deeply impressed with the injurious operation of the tea duties to allow of their remaining unaltered. The latter difficulty vanishes when examined by the light of former experience. We find, for example, that every reduction of the duty on coffee has been followed by so large an increase of consumption as to more than counterbalance any temporary deficiency in the revenue. This fact, indeed, applicable to all articles of subsistence, was so completely established by the result of Sir R. Peel's free-trade experiments, as to deprive his successors of all excuse for casting doubt upon it, even if we could suppose them anxious to preserve intact the most burdensome and indefensible remaining tax upon articles of consumption.

By the present rate of duty an impost of 200, and upon the lower qualities, of even 300 and 400 per cent. is laid upon the tea consumed in this country. It thus becomes matter of surprise that tea can be consumed at all among the poorer classes. The following fact, mentioned by the *Economist*, proves, in a striking manner, the hardship of the present high rate of duty on tea, and, at the same time, dissipates all apprehension of a deficiency of revenue from its modification:—"The average annual consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is only about one pound and a half for each individual, the population being, in round numbers, 27,000,000 and the consumption of tea 44,183,135 lbs; while in the island of Jersey, where no heavy import prevents the general use of it, each person uses five pounds in a year."

We are saved the necessity of saying more on this subject by the following short and pithy address, circulated by the Liverpool association, to which we have much pleasure in giving publicity:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

This is a question of vital importance to you. Tea is one of the most valuable elements in your daily meals—a great comfort to all, and to very many of you an absolute necessary of life. It would be one of the greatest blessings to your families could you provide them with this prime want more frequently, more abundantly, and of better quality. This you are prevented from doing by the enormous duty which is now levied on tea: no less than 2s. 2½d. on every pound. The original cost of tea is only from 8d. to 2s. per pound, and this exorbitant impost, therefore, is equivalent to a tax of 200 per cent. on the average qualities, and no less than from 300 to 400 per cent. on the lower kinds. Coffee and sugar are admitted at a duty of from 20 to 30 per cent., and it is high time that your wants in respect to tea should also be provided for by a great reduction of the duty on this commodity.

TO THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

The reduction of the tea duty is a question interesting to you, because it affects the comforts and attractions of your homes and your firesides.

To show the evil at present in existence, you must take a pound of tea, and put one-third into one paper, two-thirds into another; the money paid in China, with expenses added for bringing the tea home, has procured the whole pound for you; but you can only get one-third; the other two-thirds must go to pay duty, or you must pay three times the value to obtain the whole pound.

Is this true? Yes. The merchant sells at 1s. per pound that tea on which 2s. 2½d. is charged for duty; and even at 9d. good sound tea is sold by the merchant, upon which the same duty is levied.

Thus a poor man's family paying 3d. for tea only procures 1d. worth; and instead of the 2d. going to pay for eatables, clothes, or instruction, it is paid away as a tax for permission to drink 1d. worth of tea.

TO THE MEN OF ENGLAND.

Does the tea duty affect you? It does, and for reasons quite independent of those which are placed before your wives and daughters.

What regulates your income, or wages? Employment. If two men do what is required, is a third man likely to get a day's work?

The Chinaman has plenty more tea to sell, and he wants manufactures from us. But so much tea as he offers cannot be sold here, because it cannot be paid for and the duty be paid also.

Take more of the Chinaman's tea and he will take more manufactures; and if more manufactured goods are taken to China, will you or will you not have more employment?

Think on these things. An Association has been formed in Liverpool for the purpose of procuring a great reduction of the duty on tea. With your hearty support and your aid in diffusing knowledge on the subject by conversation and otherwise, and by subscriptions, however small, as an evidence of your sympathy, the public will soon be awakened to a sense of the importance of the subject, and will then express its opinion in a way that must ensure success.

The same body have also issued a pamphlet (their first publication), consisting of an "Abstract of a letter to Sir Robert Peel on the tea duties, by Edward Brodribb," abounding in weighty arguments and facts in favour of a reduction of this fiscal burden.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.—Some particulars respecting this Association, the object of which is "the promotion of a real representation of the people in Parliament," will be found in our advertising columns. It is high time that something were done to give the nation a greater share in the management of its own affairs—that the places in the Legislature now occupied by mere traders in politics should be filled with men seeking, not their own aggrandisement, but the nation's weal. Till some such change is effected, it is impossible that our legislation can be suited to the wants of the people. The time chosen for this movement is, we think, very favourable; as will probably be more clearly evident in the course of a few weeks, or, at most, a month or two. The very efficient provisional committee, whose names appear in the advertisement referred to above, augur well for the success of the movement. If the earnest Reformers in this country be true to themselves, we should say the game is now in their own hands. Let them play it out manfully. For our own part, we promise them our hearty co-operation.

EVILS OF WAR.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Clapp addressed a crowded assembly at the Broadmead-rooms, on the subject of war. The lecturer enforced the peace principle, as being in accordance with the whole tenour and scope of Christianity. The address was attentively listened to, and Mr. Clapp was repeatedly applauded.—*Bristol Mercury*.

THE MINISTRY.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday morning, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Lord Palmerston, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, and Lord Auckland, severally took the usual oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

REPRESENTATION OF BATH.—We hear that it is intended to invite Lord Ashley to allow himself to be put in nomination as one of the representatives of the above city, at the next election.—*Bath Gazette*.

THE RESOURCES OF AMERICA.

According to promise, our able contemporary, the *Economist*, enters into a detail, in its Saturday's number, of various facts and circumstances leading to the conclusion that we can expect only a very limited supply of grain this year from the United States. The crops for this year have been very abundant, equal, if not superior, to those of 1845, which were larger than any previous yield. The state of the corn markets in Europe, in the winter of 1845-46, was such as to afford a perfect test of the powers of the United States to furnish supplies:—

Prices of all kinds of grain and flour rose to a higher rate at that period, than they have yet reached during the recent excitement, or than they are likely to reach for some time at least. Flour, which is now worth at New Orleans and New York 50c. per barrel, was, in December last, 70c. per barrel. It was early in the year, while yet the crops were nearly complete in the growers' hands. The high prices in the shipping ports had their natural effect. Supplies to an unprecedented extent were brought down, furnished not alone by the crop of 1845, but also by the surplus of former seasons.

And what became of these supplies? Out of 573,194 barrels of flour, and 2,354,049 bushels of Indian corn, which arrived at New Orleans and New York up to the year ending September 1, the larger proportion was shipped coastwise. With the exception of a small quantity of flour shipped to Cuba, the whole surplus, even of these extraordinary supplies shipped from America, was 279,931 barrels of flour, equal to about 140,000 quarters of wheat, and 66,155 quarters of Indian corn!! And even these were distributed over every foreign market in the West Indies, South America, and Europe, which uniformly every year draw a portion of their supplies from America.

Then with regard to the exports for the present year:—

What has been shipped from the minor ports we have not the means of knowing, but the quantity cannot have been very large. So that, as far as New Orleans and New York are concerned, the total shipments of the year, to all places, have been:—

Indian corn	171,937 qrs.
Wheat and flour	671,446 "

These supplies, it will be recollected, are sent to every part of the world, including Great Britain, France, Canada, the West Indies, and South America. Compare them with the quantities of foreign grain admitted for consumption into Great Britain alone, during the last few months, and we shall see how inadequate is such a source of supply to meet the general wants of Europe:—

In the first nine months, ending October 10th, but chiefly in the period from the 5th of June, the following quantities of foreign grain and flour were taken for consumption:—

	Qrs.	Cwt.
Grain	3,287,797	2,978,766

In looking to the accounts from the United States, and to the quantities of grain and flour received at the ports in the present year, compared with 1845, it should be borne in mind that the European markets have already, during the present year, had all the advantage of that increase, as far as it was available, after furnishing the markets uniformly dependent for their supplies upon America. Our prospects, therefore, for the next year, are not in the proportion which the supplies of 1846 bear to those of 1845, but what we expect must be compared with the extraordinary supplies of the present year, of which we have already felt the full influence upon our markets. Nothing, therefore, appears, in our estimation, a greater error than to habituate ourselves to look forward to their surplus of the present year, either to supply the wants of this country, or to repair the damage which the crops throughout the western parts of Europe have sustained.

Our contemporary points out one or two of the causes of the exaggerated notions of American abundance prevailing in this country:—

In looking to the agricultural capabilities of the United States, there is nothing which is more striking than the fact that, however much the entire produce has increased, the surplus has been constantly diminishing. Nor should this be a matter of surprise, when we consider that, in this country, up to the present year, we have done all in our power to discourage the growth of grain in America as an article of uniform exchange; while the American Government has done all in its power, by high protective duties, to divert the employment of capital and labour from agriculture to manufactures. These policies, pursued on both sides the Atlantic, have led to a rapid increase of town population in the United States; and, in proportion as the aggregate number of the people have increased, to such a division of society, that every year has found a larger proportion of consumers, who are not producers, than the previous one. The alterations of our corn-law, and of the American tariff in 1846, cannot effect a sudden change in these proportions. Moreover, a very small surplus of produce in the western states, where nearly all are producers and few or none buyers for their own use, and at a great distance from the consuming markets, may and has caused so low a price on the spot as is apt to give a very exaggerated notion of the actual abundance.

Nevertheless, in future years this surplus is likely to increase to an indefinite extent:—

However insignificant the power of the United States may appear to supply us with grain at the present moment, even taking the most favourable view which we can, this furnishes no ground for doubting that the ultimate power of the Western World in this respect will be in time equal to the most sanguine expectation. But such results cannot be realised until our laws shall have had sufficient time to induce to the application of labour and capital in the cultivation of the soil in raising food as an article of export, infinitely beyond the extent to which such at present exists. That process, at the best, must, however, be of comparative slow growth, especially in a country of which the population, otherwise profitably engaged, is so rapidly increasing. It will be years before the mischief of the restrictive systems pursued on both sides of the Atlantic will be obliterated, by the adoption of the most natural industry in America, and it is even doubtful if it will ever be so entirely.

CHEAP OMNIBUSES.—The system of cheap omnibus-fares has been further carried out: on Wednesday, a number of omnibuses began to run between the Bank and Brompton at twopence.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AGE.

Mr. Dawson, M.A., of Birmingham, whose lectures in the north of England have excited so much interest, on Wednesday week commenced a course at the City of London Literary Institution, the topic of the first lecture being, "What are the Characteristics of the Age?"

He observed, in opening, that the characteristics of every age are the acted-out thoughts of the preceding age, so that to judge of the present it is necessary to look back to the past. The chief fault of the last age was that it was too mechanical. It supposed that nature was to be regenerated by a change in some particular law or laws, forgetting that to reform society it is necessary to reform the man. The same spirit infected its poetry, its literature, and its metaphysics. Even Locke, though great and wise, was but partial and incomplete; and his principles degenerated, in the hands of the French materialists, until they became mere believers in matter. Material metaphysics made a mechanical age, and thence arose a race of men who wondered at nothing. A visible change, however, is now to be witnessed—produced, in a great measure, by the study of German literature. It is true that this literature has been much decried by those who do not understand it; but to wise men abuse makes a thing romantic. The effect is to be witnessed in the poetry of Wordsworth, who from the first waged merciless war against mechanical tendencies, and who, from being the object of scorn and ridicule, has come to be regarded as one of the most serious, thoughtful, and potent spirits of the age. Coleridge also, ever too high-minded to disregard the voice of the spirit within in deference to the voice without, has greatly aided in effecting this change; while Carlyle is fast revolutionising English thinking. Men's ideas respecting political reform are undergoing a change. We hear less of those declaimers on the rights of man, who think that outward change can do everything; forgetting that nine-tenths of the mischiefs of society are of men's own making. It is being found out that instead of man being the creature of circumstances, it is in the power of humanity to triumph over them. Our literature is growing more spiritual. Men are not ashamed to say that poets are more useful than historians; for the mere detail of facts is useless unless their spirit be distilled and truth extracted from them. The decline of party spirit is another favourable symptom. Party spirit has done good, for it has kept many men serving the world who would not otherwise have done so; but it is worn out. Still, we find men divided into what are called "worlds." There is "the world of commerce," "the world of fashion," and "the religious world." One result of this is, that men are governed by different and opposing sets of laws, and hence what is sometimes witnessed—long prayers, short weights! Whereas there is but one world and one humanity, the true man being but one soul, though with many manifestations. There are, however, more reflective men, who know that progress never comes by listening merely to old opinions, which can produce but the dittos and echoes of the past. Nothing can live long without a truth. Every school of criticism and mode of thinking has had a meaning and a truth; while the world's work is best done by those who are mounting. A party dominant contents itself with the utterance of the truth by which it rose, while the dissident party are those who come into the world to tell what the dominant party has forgotten. What is most to be dreaded is that monotony in which every man is cut to pattern—where men are afraid of being singular, and spend their time in *seeming* rather than *being*.

In the second lecture, on the 11th instant, Mr. Dawson dwelt at length on the principle of association, so developed and overworked in the present day. One of the bad effects of this principle is, that men will do in company with others what they would blush to do individually. It also overrides the rights of individuals. The conventional rules which are intended to keep men at a due distance, and prevent that familiarity which breeds contempt, become a book or formula from which none must depart; and it is this hollow-ness, this walking in "a vain show," which is the essence of hypocrisy. There are religious phrases, and even turns of countenance, which they who would require a reputation for sanctity can easily assume; and there are cant intellectual phrases for those who would appear to be intellectual without the study or discipline necessary to become so. The danger of association is, that it makes men fear it when they should not. They are sacrificing to the crowd, and at last they can do nothing without it, and the excitement it produces. Many things, also, are done merely from the fear of society. It is this which is eating out the life of modern society—a fear of being singular, *outré*, or eccentric; whereas every man should be eccentric to another man, for no two minds think exactly alike. It also intrudes on our thinking. We think in the lump, and take up a set of propositions because our club or society does, and not singling out any one proposition and testing its soundness. Men cannot live on concentrated food; it must undergo assimilating and digestive processes; and a mental law of an analogous kind is violated when it is attempted to obtain the essence of truth in a ready-made set of propositions. We are not improved by truth unless it is taken in as raw material, and worked out and fashioned in our own mind, and thus made our own. The collected wisdom of society cannot save men from thinking, nor give men the result without the discipline. It is by that only that men become strong, as the racer does by fasting and training. All that clubs and associations can legitimately do is to furnish materials for work. They may provide rooms, gas, books, &c., but not study. Another man may instruct, but that which he communicates must pass through the alembic of our own minds. We want a revived faith in what man can do alone. The division of labour has been extended to the division of the labourer; who, because he can do but a fraction of society's work, has come to think himself but a fraction of a man. We want faith in the right of man to walk by an inward light. History shows that more has been effected by men alone than by all the Royal Societies, clubs, and associations; that have ever existed. The great revolutionisers of society, and its best benefactors, have been men who have stood alone, conscious of their own resources, and determined to pursue their work, whether society would bear or whether it would forbear—men who dared to be eccentric—who walked according to the command within, and not the demand without.

With regard to education, the lecturer remarked, that the question "Should the people be educated?" had been settled 1,800 years ago by the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you;" for every man who has experienced the blessings of instruction is bound to assist in giving it to others. And with respect to men's capacity, if they are capable of understanding the Bible, which is a book of education of the highest kind, and contains truths the most momentous and writing the most sublime; if they are capable of studying this divine science, surely their ability to acquire a knowledge of geography, astronomy, or geology, cannot be questioned. It should, however, be recollected that education and instruction are distinct things. To instruct is one operation,

to educate is another; and to pour in knowledge is not to strengthen the mind. Chronological or historical facts, of themselves, are of no utility, unless connected by a principle, just as single beads are useless, but when strung together may form an ornament for beauty or a rosary for devotion. There is too great a disinclination in the present day to do anything which has not already been found successful by experience. Instead of taking our stand upon a thing because we believe it to contain a truth, an *a priori* principle, we cannot move without a precedent; the question being, not what is right, but what saith the law-book of society. The best ages of English literature have been those in which authors have written in obedience to the impulse of truth; the lowest, those in which they have followed the customs of the time. The desire for success also operates prejudicially. No man is rewarded for his success; sowing is a duty, but the harvest is a gift. The hardest workers have sometimes been those who have reaped no reward, and who have regulated their conduct by the standard of truth, regardless of the consequences which might follow. Those actions only have lived in history which have been performed in obedience to some principle, while those which have accorded with mere utilitarian motives have had a short-lived glory. With regard to utilitarianism, if it refer to the ultimate good of the total man, it is sound in principle; but, as understood in the popular sense, it is a low and material thing. "The greatest happiness principle" also depends for its value on the sense in which it is understood. Understanding it in the highest sense, it would be better conveyed by the term "blessedness;" for men may be blessed without being either comfortable or happy, as was Stephen, when, in the hour of his martyrdom, he had visions of spiritual glory, and "fell asleep." It is thought by some that all men were made to be happy; but who said you were to be happy, or gave you the right to be so? Happiness comes not by thinking about it any more than does health. The ploughman goes on toiling at his work, and health and happiness follow.

These lectures have been attended by large audiences, and appear to have excited considerable attention. Two others are to follow.

SLAVEHOLDING MEMBERS OF CHURCHES.—After giving the particulars of the important judgment at New York, in the case of a fugitive slave, detailed in our last number, the *Manchester Times* pertinently remarks:—"It has been asserted in this country, by apologists for slaveholders, that it is next to impossible to give manumission to slaves in the slave-states. This decision of the judges at New York will give great facilities to those who have the misfortune to hold slaves, and are anxious to show the sincerity of their professed zeal for the freedom of the negro race. If this poor boy, concealing himself in the hold of a ship, and on his first release, pursued by the whole police-force of New York—five hundred white men chasing one wretched black boy—succeeds at last in obtaining his liberty, how easy it would be for a Baptist or a Methodist minister, or the trustee of a chapel holding property in slaves, to get rid of the incumbrance. They have a right to convey the said property to the extremity of their own slaveholding state, and the laws of the free state in which the goods and chattels are tumbled down will protect them from future seizure, even without a regular deed of manumission. Hereafter, when any one says he cannot legally give liberty to his slaves, the question will be: Have you tried?"

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION FOR STOKE NEWINGTON AND NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.—This Society held its half-yearly meeting on Wednesday last, at Prior's Coffee-rooms, Kingsland. The attendance was good. Mr. Samuel Prior was unanimously called to the chair, who briefly referred to the business of the evening, and read a letter from E. Clarke, Esq., of Snarebrook, who was prevented by indisposition from being present. Mr. Pocock read the report, which was cordially received and adopted. It noticed the present lull in the public mind, the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in reference to slavery, the projected National Alliance, and concluded by stating the determination of the committee to attempt a series of popular meetings, with the view of extending the operations of the Association, and called upon the members to aid them by a special contribution for that object. Two resolutions, pledging the meeting in response to the appeal of the committee, were spoken to by Messrs. J. Bishop, J. F. Mollett, G. Whincop, W. Wickham, S. Dimond, W. G. Pocock, W. Payn, and H. Mollett, and unanimously adopted. Several members took collecting books, and a deputation was appointed to wait on G. Thompson, Esq., and also, to correspond with Col. Thompson, with a view to those gentlemen taking part in the intended meetings. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the same; when the meeting separated, evidently pleased with the engagements of the evening.

CHAPEL-INCENDIARISM AT NOTTINGHAM.—In reference to the attempt to burn down Friar-lane chapel, the details of which were given in our last number, the *Notts Review* says, "On no known principles of human action, from anything that is yet apparent, can the designing and perpetration of such a deed be explained. The author of the crime, and his motives, are alike buried in mystery. The organ was very materially injured, and was, unfortunately, uninsured. The injury inflicted on the rest of the chapel property will be repaired by the Dissenters' Insurance Company, in which office a policy had been taken out. They have already, in a letter to their agent, displayed intentions of the most liberal character, which do them credit, it being too often the case, that insurance companies show a determination to do as little as possible in such circumstances. Messrs. Patterson and Hine have been applied to, to draw up an estimate of the cost of restoring the interior of the edifice, and we understand £300 at the least, and possibly as much as £400, will be required to reinstate the place, with the organ, in its former position. There will be no service conducted in the chapel for the next few weeks, but it is not anticipated that any great length of time will elapse before it is restored to serviceability. It is current in the town that Mr. Gilbert has recently had several anonymous threatening letters sent him; but we are authorised by him to state, that he has not received any threatening letters of any description."

Several sermons have recently been preached, in the Town-hall of Kelso, by a boy ten years of age.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.
(From the *Patriot*.)

We have just heard, and with great satisfaction, that the committee of the British and Foreign School Society have determined upon the immediate establishment of four additional normal schools for training teachers. The first is to be planted near the centre of the great cotton-manufactures; the second in the heart of the clothing districts; the third in the west of England; and the fourth is one of the eastern counties.

These establishments are to be branches of the parent institution, connected with it, and dependent upon it for support; but conducted upon a smaller scale, and with reference to a prolonged period of training.

The main reason assigned for this vigorous and comprehensive movement is a very gratifying one,—the increased and increasing demand for teachers. We have frequently heard it mentioned, as a matter of regret, that the period of training at the Borough-road is so short; but, from some cause or other, in spite of this obvious defect, the teachers from Normal school are universally esteemed, and, we believe, justly regarded among the best that are furnished. One hundred and three individuals are at the present time attending the classes of the Parent Institution, sixty-six of whom are preparing for boys' schools, and thirty-seven for girls' schools; and yet the demand far exceeds the supply.

We are gratified to find, that the principal cause of the increased demand is the establishment of new schools. Eighty-six of these, we are informed, were opened in 1843; 204 more in the following year; 135 were added in 1845; and the number will probably reach 150 in the present year. This addition of from five to six hundred new schools, providing daily education for upwards of sixty thousand children, affords an additional proof, if such were needed, of the power of the Voluntary principle.

To each of these new normal schools the committee will immediately attach, in addition to the required tutors, a gentleman well qualified to act as school inspector for the district, and general agent for the Society. He is to be aided by a local committee of inspection; and, in addition to his other duties, will superintend the formation of county or district associations. This is now becoming a most important feature of the Society's operations. The Cambridgeshire Association has already done much, and will speedily do more, for that and the neighbouring counties. The Kentish Association, of which the Rev. E. S. Pryce, of Gravesend (Baptist), the Rev. P. Thomson, of Chatham (Independent), and Mr. E. Horsnail, of Rochester (a Friend), are joint secretaries, has nearly completed a statistical report on education in that county; which, from the great pains taken to ensure its accuracy, by personal visits to every parish and hamlet, will be found invaluable. The Bucks Association, although yet in its infancy, promises to be of great service in that county. And we have just seen a circular issued by the Rev. Henry Madgin, of Tiverton (Independent), the Rev. John Bidgood, of Exeter (Baptist), and Mr. John Dymond, of Exeter (a Friend), relative to the formation of a similar association for Devon. We understand that a conference will be held in the course of the ensuing month, at which a member of Parliament connected with the locality will preside. Above sixty ministers, chiefly Baptists and Independents, have agreed to attend; and a considerable number of lay gentlemen of different denominations are expected. These are genuine specimens of Evangelical Alliance, and not the least valuable results of such associations as the British and Foreign School Society.

An appeal for aid in the establishment of the Normal schools, will shortly be issued. At least twenty thousand pounds must be raised. We trust our friends will vie with each other in the liberality and spontaneousness of their donations to this good cause. If liberty of education be worth preserving, we must be willing to make sacrifices for it.

We are glad to learn, that no application for help in this movement has been made to Government. The committee of the society are quite ready to throw their cause with confidence on the sympathies of the friends of the Voluntary principle. At the same time, they do not pledge themselves as to any course they may ultimately see it right to adopt.

THE PEACE SOCIETY LECTURES AT THE HALL OF COMMERCE.—The third lecture was delivered on Tuesday last, the 17th, on Defensive War, by Mr. J. Stock, Baptist minister, of Chatham. He entered, without preface, upon the discussion of his branch of the subject, showing that the standard of appeal, on this, as on every other branch of morals, is necessarily the revealed will of God, as contained in the New Testament. He then proceeded to adduce proofs from this source that the whole system and practice of war is unchristian, and that defensive war is equally so with all other kinds of war, embodying as it does the spirit of retaliation and revenge, which Christianity so plainly condemns. He exposed the fallacy of the reasoning, that nations may do, in their corporate capacity, what the individuals who compose the nations are expressly forbidden to do, and that there is one law for nations and rulers of nations, and another law for individuals and subjects. After examining several of the more popular arguments in favour of defensive war, Mr. Stock most successfully proved that such defensive wars as in theory are pleaded for, have no place in history, and can have none in fact; and closed his lecture by an appeal to the advocates of theoretical defensive war, to join the friends of peace in endeavouring to root out the whole system. Mr. Stock's style was beautifully clear and simple, and his reasoning close and convincing. Before this reaches our readers, the renowned Elihu Burritt will have closed this course of lectures.

ANOTHER OVERLAND ROUTE.—According to a statement in the *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday, the enterprising Lieutenant Waghorn is again agitating a third route for the Indian mails. He proposes now to proceed by Ancona, Lombardy, and the Splügen; and it is said that a new road will be constructed along the southern shore of the Adriatic. The Austrian Government is disposed to second Lieut. Waghorn's efforts.

MR. BRIGHT AT MANCHESTER.

A very numerous meeting of electors of the borough of Manchester was held on Wednesday evening, at the Free-trade hall, to which Mr. John Bright, M.P. (the gentleman proposed to succeed Mr. Mark Phillips as representative of Manchester at the next election), was invited. From 3,000 to 4,000 persons were present. Mr. G. Wilson, late chairman of the League, presided. Mr. Absalom Watkin (a borough magistrate) proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting of the Liberal electors of the borough of Manchester, gratefully acknowledging the distinguished services of Mr. John Bright, M.P., in the recent struggles for commercial freedom, and entertaining a high sense of his talents and public conduct, resolves that he is peculiarly qualified to represent this borough in Parliament, and pledges itself to take all requisite steps for securing his return.

Mr. Alderman Bird seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Bright then addressed the meeting in a speech which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery. With regard to his past legislative experience, he said:—

Every proposition in favour of free trade, as was to be supposed, has had my earnest and cordial support [hear, hear]. Every proposition which appeared to me to hold out any rational prospect whatever of extending the basis of our popular representation has always found in me a supporter in Parliament [cheers]. I have taken some pains to bring before the public what I considered a most grievous and intolerable abuse connected with the system of preserving game in this country [loud and continued cheering]. During nearly the whole of last session, and for some weeks of this—I mean the session of 1845, and some weeks of 1846—I have been engaged on a select committee inquiring into the effects of the game laws; and I am bold to say that no honest man, no unprejudiced man, can read even a small portion of that evidence without coming to the conclusion that there requires—some may say a very great alteration—I would say a legislative interference against the system of preserving wild animals in this country [loud cheers]. There has been but one occasion since I entered the House of Commons when my opinions upon the subject of religious endowments could be tested, and that was an occasion more than any other that I could name, trying to a person holding the political opinions which I entertain. I was tempted by considerations of political convenience to vote for the Maynooth grant; I was tempted by my strong sympathy for an insulted and injured nation [loud cheers]. I was tempted by the request of some most excellent influential men in the constituency that I represent; but neither then nor at any future time can anything on earth induce me to give a vote that could give strength and permanency to a system I believe to be most injurious to national liberty, and most insulting and degrading to those on whom it is inflicted [loud and prolonged cheering]. There is another question which deeply interests some portion of the population of this district, on which I have given more than one vote, and that is the question of legislative interference with the hours of labour in factories. Now there are, I doubt not, in this meeting, many men who would disagree with me upon that very important question, and honestly, no doubt; but if I am returned as the representative of this constituency, unless I see circumstances which I have not yet seen to alter my opinion, and which I can scarcely hope to see, I can give to those individuals no hope whatever that I shall sanction any interference with the labour of the adult population of this country by the law [here some attempts were made to hiss and groan, but they were met by loud and continuous cheering].

On the subject of national education he said:—

My leanings would at first sight draw me towards any system which would seem to offer the chance of educating the people; but my leanings in favour of the voluntary principle would incline me to say, it would be better that the people should educate themselves [cheers]. Until now, I believe that no plan has been submitted to the public by the Government or by any person who has spoken upon this question, which has obtained any large measure of support. There is one grand mistake that some friends of national education have made. They assume that the voluntary effort is not sufficient to add the number of schools which would be required for the annual increase of the population; and they say, as we have often said in this hall, at our free-trade meetings, that the population increases at the rate of a thousand a-day, and they say that that being 365,000 a year, how can any voluntary effort raise schools for so many? Now, this is quite a mistake. The increase of births is only 10,000 a-year, and supposing each child would require three years to complete its education, which would probably be a good average, the increase of schools required would be only such as would include about 30,000 children. Now, I believe the voluntary effort is sufficient to found schools for 30,000 children in a year. The very cry for national education is a proof to me that however much education may be required, Government aid is less necessary now than at any former period in the lifetime of the present generation. I think there cannot be a doubt but at the present moment means of education have grown more, compared with the population, than at any former period of our history—that the people are better educated than before—that the voluntary principle is treading faster upon the heels of the people than before, and I think we ought to be extremely careful before we adopt the principle that that which voluntary effort is doing better than it had, would be much better in the hands of the Government [hear, hear]. But if I have any greater doubt of it on one ground than another, it is, that if Government were to establish any national system of education, that voluntary effort would be paralysed and destroyed [hear, hear]. . . . I do not here state distinctly that there can be no assistance given by Government, or by municipalities, that should not have my support; I only state that, so far, I have seen and heard nothing to which I can give my cordial support; but that, if anything can be suggested to promote education, so great is my desire for its extension, that to anything that did not compromise some great principle, and bring with it evils greater than the good, I should be tempted to give my friendly consideration, if not support [cheers].

The state of Ireland:—

I am one who think that much of these evils arises from the prevailing antagonism—which has existed for a century past—between religious parties in that country; and I am convinced that one of two things must be done—either that the Protestant Establishment, so called, must be given up [loud and vehement cheering], or that, by some mode of public contribution, the ministry of the Catholic Church must be placed on an equality with it. I do not say which of these two modes of settling the dispute would be most

acceptable to me: that which would abolish the Protestant Church in Ireland, so far as it is a political organisation—that is the measure I should recommend; and any steps in that direction should have my cordial support. I would give to Ireland, moreover, a system of electoral registration, which should be, at least, as perfect and liberal as that which we possess; and I would give it also such a description of franchise as should place it at least on a par with the electoral system of this country ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. Our foreign policy:—

One of the public questions now under discussion in the newspapers, was the marriage of one of the sons of Louis Philippe to the Infanta of Spain. There was not so much harm to be apprehended from this match, as there was from the bitter feelings which these discussions tended to foment. That hall was dedicated to free-trade and peace. They believed that, whilst they were battling here and elsewhere against monopoly, they were, also, battling against ships of war. He deprecated the war-cry of the papers, too, because of the plea these cries were continually giving the Government for asking increased taxes. The people of this country have not been learning all this time the experience they have gained during the last 130 years to be tempted into another war of succession [hear, hear]. But we shall have articles in the newspapers more and more bitter, and, now and then, we shall hear of activity in our dockyards [a laugh], and people saying it is necessary that we should have all the defences of the country in a complete state of repair. And then all the navy estimates are passed by acclamation, and the minister comes down, as he did last year, and asks for another million [hear, hear]. And these millions never come off again.

A committee of upwards of 300 gentlemen was appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, when the proceedings terminated. There is scarcely a doubt that Mr. Bright will be returned one of the representatives of Manchester at the next general election.

POLITICAL MARTYRS' MONUMENT.—On the 2nd inst., a meeting took place of the committee connected with the erection of the Political Martyrs' Monument on the Calton-hill, which was attended by our patriotic and highly respected countryman, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. The meeting unanimously agreed that an appropriate inscription should immediately be affixed to the monument, under the inspection of Mr. Hamilton, architect, who designed the structure. It will be gratifying to subscribers to learn, that through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hume, a very commanding and prominent site has been obtained for the London monument, which will now be actively proceeded with.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

TROOPS FOR PORTUGAL.—The critical state of affairs in Portugal renders it more than probable that a British force will be sent to that country, including a cavalry regiment and a brigade of Guards.—*United Service Gazette*. [What for?]

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We believe that the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business will not be delayed more than a week beyond the time to which it is prorogued. The 19th of January is said to be the day fixed for the opening of Parliament.—*Times*.

THE SMALL DEBTS BILL.—A clause of the new law for the establishment of Courts for the recovery of small debts enacts, that no barrister, attorney, or other person, except by leave of the judge, shall be entitled to be heard as counsel in any proceeding under the act, and if the judge do allow an attorney he is not entitled to any fee whatever, unless the debt claimed is above 40s.; to more than 10s., unless the debt be above £5; nor to more than 15s. in any case. The barrister is bound down to a maximum fee of £1 3s. 6d. Fees of barristers or attorneys are not to be allowed in taxation of costs, in case of a plaintiff, where less than £5 is recovered—or in case of a defendant, where less than £5 is claimed; or in any case whatever, unless by an order of the judge. This important measure is not likely to come into operation before the first week in January.

THREE ROBBERS ROUTED BY AN OLD WOMAN.—On Monday night, the 9th instant, three men, armed with pistols, entered the house of John Finch, a pensioner, in the town of Roscrea, at the early hour of eight o'clock, when Finch, his wife, and an old woman, his mother-in-law, were sitting at the fire. One of the fellows seized Finch, and put a pistol to his head, and demanded his money or death would ensue. The wife and the old woman begged of them to spare his life, and promised they would go up stairs and bring down the money. One of the robbers was in the act of following them, when the old woman raised a window, and shouted out, "Fire, fire in the house!" The fellow on the stairs fell back with the fright on hearing the door forced open which they had fastened after coming in. The robbers made their escape through the back-door of the house, one of them having left his hat behind.—*Dublin Packet*.

COLPORTEURS IN ENGLAND.—Two colporteurs are employed in Norfolk, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Legge, of Fakenham, and Thomas Geldart, Esq., of Norwich. They have visited, during the year, 350 parishes, and have sold chiefly among the scattered population of the county, 8,500 copies, besides publications of the Religious Tract Society, to the amount of £25.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The committee recently appointed at Gloucester "to make all preliminary inquiries necessary to secure, at the next vacancy, a correct representation of the Liberal and independent electors," have published their report. "Under existing circumstances, and in the present excited state of the public mind," they abstain from nominating any candidate, but they do something which is much better, they recommend the adoption of a step which is pre-eminently calculated to secure the independence of the representation. They recommend that the Liberal electors should immediately form themselves into an association, to be denominated "The West Gloucestershire Liberal Registration Association," the object being that the electors may take into their own hands "the superintendence and management of all matters connected with the registration." The necessary funds are to be raised by annual subscriptions.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH-RATES AT TROWBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The pungent, but just, remarks which you make on the Church-rate farce in this town requires from me, as pastor of one of the largest Dissenting congregations here, one word of comment.

I am happy in being able to say, that not one member of the church under my care is on the committee for collecting subscriptions; and that, as soon as the resolution of the vestry-meeting became known, several of the most influential gentlemen of the parish united with me in a written protest against the whole affair, and expressed a determination not to pay a fraction in support of it—a determination we shall steadfastly adhere to.

I do not know who communicated with the *Patriot* and yourself on the subject, but I regret that a fuller exposition of it was not given. As far as the motives of the most important Dissenter on the committee (Mr. John Stancomb) are concerned, I suspect you are right in tracing them to the influence of the Evangelical Alliance. Our clergyman is an Irish Evangelical—to respectable Dissenters a very bland and courteous person. Mr. Stancomb is a man held in universal esteem—a liberal helper of all Christian institutions—but who, to an innate horror of strife, adds, I doubt not, a cordial attachment to the Alliance, and I question whether he considers any conduct in this matter, except that which he pursues, to be consistent with such an attachment. The general public will probably think with him. My conviction, therefore, is, that all the service the Alliance will render to Dissenters, will be to tap and gradually let off their sturdy opposition to the State-church, and so prostrate their strength and their honour.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

Trowbridge, Nov. 21st.

W. BARNES.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TRINITY CHAPEL, CARDIFF.—**DEDICATORY SERVICES.**—The services connected with the dedication of the above sanctuary took place on Thursday, the 6th, and Sunday the 8th of November, in the following order. On Thursday morning Mr. T. G. Carver, minister of the chapel, offered the dedicatory prayer, after which Mr. W. Gregory, of Clifton, delivered the sermon. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, Mr. J. Hughes, of Dowlais, and W. Jones, of Bridgend, conducted Divine service in Welsh; and in the evening, at half-past six, Mr. F. Rees, of Chepstow, in English. On the following Sunday the services were continued; Mr. G. Richards, of Alnwick, Northumberland, conducting those in the morning and evening, Mr. J. Robinson, of Merthyr, that in the afternoon. Although the weather was unfavourable, the congregations were large—most of them crowded. The sermons were lucid and masterly statements of evangelical truth, without one particle of sectarian peculiarity. The collections realised the liberal sum of nearly £23. The old chapel, which became too small in 1845, was taken down, and the present one erected. It is in the Norman style, and reflects great credit on the taste of the architect, Mr. G. Clinton. In addition to his liberality and ceaseless exertions, G. Insole, Esq. has given the gallery. It is only just to record the pleasing fact that the influential Churchmen of the district (especially the most noble the Marquis of Bute, T. W. Booker, Esq., and R. Reece, F.S.A.), have generously rendered aid in the erection of this sanctuary.—*From a Correspondent*.

BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK.—The second anniversary of the Baptist chapel in this town was held on Thursday, Oct. 29th, on which occasion a church of between forty and fifty members was formed, and the ordination of Mr. J. Richardson as pastor of the church took place. The services, which were numerous attended and deeply interesting, were held afternoon and evening. Mr. R. Bayne, of Stradbroke, commenced by reading the scriptures and prayer; Mr. J. Hobson, of Barton Mills, forcibly described the nature of a gospel church; Mr. J. P. Lewis, of Diss, formed the church, and proposed the questions usual on the recognition of a pastor; Mr. W. Garthwaite (Independent), of Wattisfield, offered the ordination prayer; and Mr. J. Sprigg, A.M., of Ipswich, delivered an affectionate and impressive charge. Mr. W. Bucke, of Eye, opened the evening service by reading and prayer; after which, Mr. C. Elven, of Bury St. Edmunds, preached a most suitable discourse to the members of the infant church, most of whom are the fruits of Mr. Richardson's ministry. Other ministers, also, took part in the services.

WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, HULME, MANCHESTER.—In connexion with the re-opening of the above place of worship, after its being closed for repairs and painting, and the recognition of Mr. David Hughes, B.A., late of St. Asaph, as the pastor of the church, divine services were held on Friday, Oct. 23rd, the Sabbath-day, Oct. 25th, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, the 26th, 27th, and 28th. The following ministers officiated on the occasion:—Messrs. R. Thomas, of Liverpool; D. Price, of Denbigh; W. Griffith, of Holyhead; A. Jones, D.D., of Bangor; S. Roberts, M.A., of Llanbrynmair; and J. Griffin, R. Jones, J. L. Poor, J. Gwyther, and Mr. E. Edwards, of Manchester. The collection, including a donation of £15 from William Morris, Esq., of Salford, amounted to £55.

MR. GREGORY, minister of the Independent church and congregation assembling at Hope chapel, Clifton, Bristol, has lately been presented by his hearers with a purse containing £100, accompanied by an affectionate address, as a testimonial of their esteem.

HAY, BRECONSHIRE.—The first anniversary of the new Independent chapel in this town took place on the 3rd inst.; on which occasion Messrs. Edward Williams, of Builth, and T. Gilman, of Newport, preached, and Messrs. Hall, Evans, Roberts (ministers belonging to the other denominations in the town), and William Jones, of Gore, conducted the devotional parts of the services. The meetings were interesting, and the collections good. It is anxiously hoped that the heavy debt still resting on this fine chapel may ere long be liquidated.

INLAND NAVIGATION AND RAILWAY MISSION.—The ninth anniversary of this Society was held at Mr. W. Fraser's chapel, Regent-street, Lambeth, on the 12th inst.; Mr. J. Branch, of the London City Mission, in the chair. Some preliminary observations relating to the object of the institution being made by Mr. Fraser; the chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, observed that the operations of the Society extended to classes of the population which even the City Mission was not so adapted to reach. The Society was instituted for the purpose of promoting religious instruction among canalmen, rivermen, and railway-labourers,—by boat, and barge, and domiciliary visiting, Scripture reading, Bible and religious tract distribution, particularly on Lord's days. About one hundred visitors are at present engaged in various parts of the kingdom. The attendance was respectable, and appropriate addresses, explanatory and encouraging, were given by various ministers, &c., and highly approving of the exertions of the Society, in working out its object on a very comprehensive scale, with comparatively little pecuniary means; the field of labour being so large as to include the many thousands employed as before stated (many families living on board the boats navigated on nearly three thousand miles of canal), and the peculiar nature of the occupation and manner of life of these classes of the community secluded them from the more ordinary modes of instruction. There are no organised systematic efforts to any extent, except through this Society, to evangelise (or at least to moralise) our boatmen and rivermen. The income of the Society not yet reaching, for one year, the sum of £400, after nine years' exertion. A committee meets monthly in London, gratuitously, to attend to the management of the business of the institution, with the secretary (who receives some remuneration), he being also the superintending missionary.—*From a Correspondent.*

ABERDEEN.—On Thursday evening, the 12th inst., a social meeting of the friends of Mr. John Kennedy, late of Blackfriars'-street chapel, was held in the hall of the Mechanics' Institution, Market-street, as a public expression of their respect for the rev. gentleman, now about to leave this city to take the pastoral oversight of the Congregational church assembling in Stepney chapel, London. The meeting was not denominational, but consisted of individuals belonging to nearly all the evangelical bodies in the city, and the spacious hall of the institution was filled with a most respectable audience. Amongst those present were W. Watson, Esq., W.S., Sheriff-substitute of Aberdeenshire; Professor Blackie, of Marischal College; Sir William Dunbar, Bart.; and the following ministers:—Mr. James Kennedy, of Inverness; Messrs. Forbes and Spence, of the Free Church; Angus, of the United Secession; Pledge, of the Baptist church, John-street; Scott, of the Wesleyan church, Long-acre; and Thompson and Arthur, of the Congregational Church, George-street. The chairman and the succeeding speakers paid a high eulogium to the talents and public spirit of Mr. Kennedy, and expressed his sense of the loss which the educational and benevolent institutions of Aberdeen would sustain by his removal to another and more extensive field of usefulness.—"The inhabitants of Aberdeen," says a correspondent, "have done more honour to themselves than to Mr. Kennedy by this farewell expression of their esteem. During the ten years that he has been amongst us he has ever been the earnest and enlightened advocate of every measure, the tendency of which was to elevate the social and spiritual condition of the people."

CLAPHAM-ROAD CHAPEL, KENNINGTON.—During the past week the first anniversary of the re-opening of this important place (for the present congregation) was held. Impressive sermons were preached on Sunday, the 16th inst., by Mr. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, and Dr. Leif-child, of Craven chapel; and on Tuesday evening by Dr. Thomas Raffles, of Liverpool, to large and attentive audiences. On Wednesday, the 18th, Mr. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., was publicly recognised as pastor, in the presence of an overflowing congregation. The service was opened by Mr. Thomas James. Mr. J. Hunt asked the usual questions, which were replied to by the talented young pastor in an address of great power, giving promise of much usefulness in his new sphere. Mr. James Hill offered the recognition prayer. The nature of a Christian church was set forth by Dr. Leifchild, in a lucid and comprehensive manner; and Dr. Raffles delivered a charge of great solemnity and faithfulness. Several other neighbouring ministers took part in the services. In the afternoon of Wednesday more than 150 of the ministers and friends (including about fifty ladies) dined together in the large room of the Horns tavern, when a subscription was opened towards liquidating the debt remaining on the chapel, and upwards of £500 were raised by the liberal contributions of many in the congregation, assisted by the generous help of their friends from other places, including a second handsome donation of £100 from Roger Cunliffe, Esq., and £20 from Thomas Wilson, Esq. Several sums have since been added; and, if the effort be continued, there is good reason to believe the whole debt will be soon extinguished.

RIVER NIGER.—In the paragraph which we gave last week regarding the attempt to ascend the Niger, we spoke of the experimental trial from Liverpool by Mr. Jamieson and others to open commercial intercourse with Central Africa as having failed a second time. This was not quite correct. The Ethiopian steamer ascended and traded on the Niger last year as high as Rabbah, 500 miles from the coast, that being the purpose of her mission to Africa, and we believe she would have done the same this year but for her boilers giving way, an accident to which all steamers are liable, and which may, of course, be remedied in England, though not in the Bight of Biafra.—*Manchester Examiner.*

THE CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE FOR 1846.—Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, delivered the eighth and concluding lecture on "The revealed doctrine of rewards and punishments" on Friday evening week. The lectures are already in the press, and will be published with all possible despatch.

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

THE RECRUITING SERJEANT.

A SONG OF THE "FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE."

Come, list, my brave fellows, to arms!
And follow the sound of my drum;
If you'd cut a fine figure in story,
Enlist in my regiment—come!
Great, wonderful sums we will promise,
Which possibly ne'er we can pay,
But of this my brave comrades be certain—
You'll be shot at for sixpence a day.*

In peace you may chance to be hungry—
In vain for your victuals you'd call;
But war gives the soldier, in battle,
His breakfast on powder and ball!
If once he do eat such provisions,
He'll never be hungry again;
It fills a man's stomach at once,
And soon puts an end to his pain,
When shot at, &c.

Instead of base sitting at home,
At ease with your children and wives,
I'll lead you to fight against men
Whom you ne'er before saw in your lives.
Your captain shall gain all the glory,
And you the whole toll of the fray;
Now's the time for to catch all the honour
Of being shot at for sixpence a day.
Shot at, &c.

Peace makes a man idle, my boys,
To prove it is wondrous easy—
For peace often makes a man rich,
And riches may render him lazy.
But follow my standard, my boys,
And laziness soon will decay;
None need be afraid of growing rich
Who are shot at for sixpence a day.
Who are shot at, &c.

A woman has circulated cards in Cambridge to make known that she prepares *drinks* to cure hydrophobia in Christians, dogs, and cattle.

Among 3,125 who die, it appears by the register that there is only one person of one hundred years of age.

A correspondent of the *Times* is recommending the Queen to make a present to Greenwich Hospital of the bullet which killed Lord Nelson, that "from time to time it may be visited by millions of her Majesty's loyal subjects!"

"YANKEE."—Yankee is most properly a corruption of Yengeese, the old Indian word for English; so that, by parity of reasoning, John Bull is, after all, a Yankee.—*Sir H. M. Bonnycastle's Canada* in 1846.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.—The Prince Regent had little real affection for his daughter. The fact is, he feared her! The day after he learnt her demise, his comment on the event to one of his intimates was this: "The nation will lament her, but to me it is a relief."—*Stray Leaves, by a Suffolk Rector.*

A HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL has been opened in London. There are more than eight hundred out-patients suffering under chronic diseases at present on the books, besides a multiplicity of individuals daily applying for relief. The institution is under the presidency of the Earl of Wilton, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Earl of Shrewsbury, &c.

The *French Presse* deplores the sanguinary contests in Ireland between the troops and the "mysterious legions" which the secret societies set nightly in motion. These legions are indeed mysterious.

Plants that are gathered with the dew upon them deaden and decompose much sooner than those which are collected a few hours after sunrise, and do not dry nor preserve their colours nearly so well.

Mr. George Turner, of Leeds, states that he has made gun sawdust thrice the strength of gunpowder, and that gun cotton may be made many hundreds per cent. stronger.

The *Liverpool Courier* says, it is understood that Prince Albert has a peculiar dislike to mutton, and that the Queen has acquired the same distaste, so that no mutton is to be on the Duke of Norfolk's table when the royal pair visit him.

PRIVATE GOVERNESSES.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who signs herself "A Retired Governess," states that there are, in this country, 15,000 ladies of her profession who receive salaries varying from £20 to £300 per annum.

Custom, or rather fashion, may tie some people's hands; but when we see, in an evening fireside party, one of the ladies plying the knitting needle or the mesh, whilst listening to one who is reading, we think there is independence of mind, which is receiving value while the fingers are giving it; and the party shines in comparison with the unoccupied.

TEST OF THE QUALITY OF GUN COTTON.—M. Pelouse has announced an important discovery by two of his laboratory pupils. It is, that when xyloidine has reached its greatest degree of explosive power, then it is completely soluble in ether. Hence a test of quality, and a proof of the best make.—*Literary Gazette.*

If old Frederick of Prussia could but visit this terrestrial globe, he would, we doubt not, endeavour to kidnap a certain youth in Kirkby Ireleth. The lad, whose name is John Harrison, and who works at the slate quarries, is only fifteen years of age, and yet he weighs thirteen stone and stands six feet two inches high!—*Lancaster Guardian.*

ENGLISH COURTESY.—Recently, in the saloon of Lord Normanby, at the British embassy, a Parisian lady maintained the opinion that the French were more polite than our countrymen. The noble lord, taking the part of his fellow-subjects, was not altogether of the same way of thinking. "You astonish me," exclaimed the lady; "why, the English themselves allow the fact." "That is very possible," replied the ambassador; "but surely that only proves them a highly polite people."

PROPOSED SMALL COINAGE OF HALFPENCE.—A correspondent of the *Athenaeum* proposes that the whole of our present cumbrous copper coinage should be called in, and replaced by a coinage of penny and halfpenny pieces, of much less weight and size. He suggests that penny pieces should be rather larger than sixpences, and the halfpennies than fourpences; but each thinner, and with devices that would not admit of their being confounded with each other, or with the silver coins, if electrotyped. They should be fabricated of bronze, or some other metallic compound, at once hard, handsome, and costing so nearly the circulating value of the coin as to preclude falsifying.

* The pay of a private soldier, when the above song was written (1793), was only sixpence a day; it is now one shilling.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—A private letter from Philadelphia informs us of a very interesting geological discovery. About two months ago, Mr. Dickeson, of that city, had exhumed, near Natchez on the Mississippi, from the depth of one hundred feet below the surface, a fossil human bone. The fossil was examined at a meeting recently held in the house of Dr. Samuel George Morton, of Philadelphia, the eminent ethnologist. Professor Agassiz, Mr. George R. Gliddon, and several other palaeontologists and archaeologists, were present. The fossil was pronounced to be one of the pelvic bones of a man between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. It was found among other fossilized remains of the megatherium, megalonyx, and other primeval creatures. The specimen has been deposited in the museum belonging to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia.—*Spectator.*

THE DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE.—The tables of the mean joint lifetime of males and females show that, in this country, husbands and wives married at the age of twenty-six, live, on an average, twenty-seven years together, the widows living rather more than ten years (10.4) after their husbands' deaths, and the widowers nearly nine years (9.3) after their wives' deaths. When the husband is forty and the wife thirty, the mean term of married life is twenty-one years, the widows living thirteen years after their husbands, and the widowers five years after the deaths of their wives. The tables furnish ready answers to a great number of questions of this kind, and others in which two lives are concerned.—*Registrar-general's Report.*

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—The *Gazette Musicale* contains the report of a commission appointed by the directors of the *Conservatoire* to examine into the merits of a new instrument, called the Baryton. The members of the commission,—MM. Auber, Halévy, Panzeron, and Melfred,—express high satisfaction with the invention, which is by M. Lacomme du Havre, and appears to be of much importance. The Baryton is an instrument of the violin tribe, and is midway in size and compass between the viola and the violoncello. Its four strings are tuned octaves to the corresponding strings of the violin, and its compass is thus lower by a fourth than the viola, and higher by a fifth than the violoncello. It is held and played like the latter instrument, so that violoncello performers can easily play upon it. Its tone has a special *tint*, which strikes the ear, and is perfectly distinct from those of the viola and the violoncello; and thus (say the reporters) instrumental music has acquired a new organ, which, in the quintet and the quartet, will vary the effects, and add a new speaker to the dialogue of instruments. It is evident, too, from what they say, that to the violoncello player it will be a precious addition to his own instrument, for, from its being strung exactly an octave below the violin, it will throw open to the player all the beautiful music written for the pianoforte and violin by Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, and many other great masters. From the opinion of this instrument, proceeding from such high authority, there is little doubt that it will soon come into general use.—*Daily News.*

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.—A parson who could better preach of patience than practise it, was always irritated when he found his grandchildren in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven. "Ma," said he, "I don't want to go to heaven." "Don't want to go to heaven, my son?" "No, ma, I'm sure I don't." "Why not, my son?" "Why grandpa will be there, won't he?" "Why, yes, I hope he will." "Well, just as soon as he sees us, he will come scolding along, and say, 'Where, where! what are these boys here for?' I don't want to go to heaven, if grandpa is going to be there."

A NOTION FOR YOUNG LADIES IN WANT OF POCKET-MONEY.—A young lady who wished to go to Paris, advertised the week before, in one of the London papers, for a husband. She stated she had come of age last month, was an heiress in her own right, and was willing to share her property with any one she thought worthy of her affections. Letters, inclosing a postage-stamp, were to be sent to a certain pastry-cook's in Ramsgate. Such a handsome proposal naturally brought forth thousands of applications, and as each contained a Queen's head—that is to say, a penny—the clever young lady cleared with her postage-stamps not only sufficient to pay for the expenses of her trip to Paris, but to buy a handsome Pamela bonnet into the bargain.—*Almanack of the Month.*

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—The *Church of England Journal* has published a correspondence on this subject between Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, and several members of the episcopacy. Most of the bishops decline giving an opinion. The Archbishop of Dublin, however, thinks it best that there should be no restriction in the matter. He says, "The question appears to many men's minds to be, whether the marriage with a deceased wife's sister be or be not desirable. Suppose it decided in the negative, most people also would decide against the desirability of a marriage where there was a very great disparity of years, or of station, or where there is a taint of insanity or other hereditary disease, or where there is no adequate provision for children, &c. Yet how intolerable would be a system of legislation which, in these and similar cases, should undertake to prescribe the conduct of every individual. A society so governed would resemble those children who, to insure their straight and perfect growth, are from their infancy so swaddled, bandaged, and ironed, as effectually to prevent the full development and free use of all their members."

MARINE MONSTER.—On Thursday evening an exceedingly large and fine specimen of the "sea devil" was taken at Tranmere, and may now be seen at Mr. Shakeshaft's, the Royal Standard hotel. A working man on the beach observed it first, and on approaching it with several others, as it lay half immersed in the receding tide, it made towards them in a savage manner, but was disabled by the blow of a boat-hook. One of the men put his spade into its open mouth, which it seized, and held with such tenacity as to admit of its being drawn ashore by the shaft of the implement. Its head is about three feet four inches in breadth, and four feet eight inches in length. Its mouth is of a semi-circular shape, about a foot in length, and is armed with triple rows of sharp teeth. The cavity of the mouth is large enough to contain two gallons of water. On the top of the head was a row of horns; and the eyes, which were of a very luminous nature, projected an inch and a half. It had two pairs of powerful fins, two at the side and two underneath. Its body was about two feet six inches in length and only about six inches in breadth. A more hideous-looking monster it is scarcely possible to conceive.—*Liverpool paper.*

PRECOCITY NO MARK OF GENIUS.—The richer a nature, the harder and slower its development. Two boys were once of a class in the Edinburgh grammar-school—John, ever trim, precise; Walter, ever slovenly, confused, and dolt. In due time, John became Baillie John, of Hunter-square; and Walter became Sir Walter Scott, of the universe. The quickest and completest of all vegetables is the cabbage.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

A SURPRISE.—A Southern gentleman was on board a steam-vessel proceeding from New York to Philadelphia. He engaged in conversation with two unknown gentlemen, and soon plunged into the subject of slavery. He was a slaveholder. They were abolitionists. With one of them he was peculiarly pleased, and they discussed the subject for some length of time. He at last addressed the other abolitionist thus:—"How easy and pleasant it is to argue the matter with such a man as your friend! If all you abolitionists were like him, how soon we and you might come to an understanding! But you are generally so coarse and violent! You are all so like Garrison. Pray give me your friend's name?" "You have just spoken it; it is Mr. Garrison." "Impossible! This gentleman is so mild—so gentlemanly." "Ask the captain if it be not Mr. Garrison." It was an important point; the captain was asked. The mild, courteous, simple, sprightly, gentlemanly person was Mr. Garrison.—*Miss Martineau, in Ward's Miscellany.*

TRAVELLING AT A PENNY A MILE.—It is in contemplation to form an omnibus company in Liverpool on a very extensive scale. The establishment is to consist of 100 omnibuses and 800 horses, at an estimated outlay of about £35,000; the profits upon which, charging passengers at the rate of one penny per mile, is calculated at £835 per annum, provided the vehicles fill pretty well. They will, it is said, be placed upon all the roads out of Liverpool, and will start each way every ten minutes or quarter of an hour.

A FRENCH SUICIDE WITH GUN COTTON.—An account is given in a French journal of a gentleman cramming his ear full of the gun cotton, and igniting it with a cigar.

JENNY LIND, "the Swedish nightingale," is, it is said, in love with a young Swedish Protestant minister, an evangelical pastor, and intends to marry him as soon as she can bring a marriage portion sufficiently large to insure the prosperity and affluence of the remainder of their days.

HORTON-LANE CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—Mr. Jonathan Glyde has resigned the pastoral care of the church and congregation at this chapel.

REAL DISTRESS.—As a convincing proof of the dreadful state of the trade in this town, we have only to mention that during the last fortnight, no less than eighty-six wedding-rings have been purchased, chiefly from the wives of weavers, by one jeweller, residing in the Bull Ring, Kidderminster.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

IRISH DISTRESS.—The Society of Friends have resolved to make a special effort to relieve the distress of their fellow-subjects in Ireland, and there is reason to expect that a large amount of financial aid will be contributed without delay.

A PROTRACTED COLD BATH.—On Wednesday a person of the name of Ward, in order to exhibit the effect of some newly-invented apparatus made of cork, for the purpose of enabling persons to float on the water and use their limbs with ease, swam for a considerable period in the river, about Westminster-bridge. He afterwards attempted to swim to Hungerford-bridge, but before he reached it he became so much exhausted by cold, and by his exertions, that he was unable to help himself, and it required the most vigorous exertions of the men in the boat attending on him to save his life. After he was taken out of the water and placed in bed, various restoratives were applied, but two hours elapsed before he was so far recovered as to be pronounced out of immediate danger.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 19, in Falmouth, Jamaica, at the Baptist Mission house, the wife of Mr. T. F. ABBOTT, missionary, of a daughter.
Nov. 17, at Barton-on-Humber, the wife of Mr. ROBERT HENRY HARE, minister, of a son.
Nov. 18, the lady of GEORGE ARNOLD, Esq., of Windsor-terrace, Pimlico, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 12, at Grimshaw-street chapel, Preston, Lancashire, by Mr. R. Slate, minister, Mr. ENOCH PRESTON, house agent, to Miss MARGARET SUDELL, both of Preston.
Nov. 13, at the Congregational chapel, Hungerford, by Mr. Richard Frost, minister, Mr. GIDEON LAWRENCE, of Ramsbury, to ELIZABETH ANN ROBERTS, of Hungerford.
Nov. 14, at the Independent chapel, Newark, by Mr. H. L. Adams, minister, Mr. WILLIAM GEE, of North Searle, to Miss ELIZA HOLLES, of Coddington.
Nov. 15, at Ebenezer chapel, Chapel-street, Hyde, by Mr. Wm. Marsh, minister, GEORGE HILLS, of Levingfield, to SARAH FOX, of the parish of Lymington. This is the twenty-fifth marriage solemnized in the above-named chapel.
Nov. 17, by J. Simmons, A.M., at the Baptist chapel, Olney, Mr. THOMAS BASS, eldest son of Mr. H. Bass, of Olney, to Miss MARIANNE BARKER, only daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Barker, Baptist minister, of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire.
Nov. 17, at Shoreham, by Mr. Josiah Viney, minister, Mr. THOMAS BINNEY, Independent minister, of London, to ELIZABETH, daughter of THOMAS PIPER, Esq., of Denmark-hill.
Nov. 19, at Bethesda Baptist chapel, Oldham-street, Manchester, by Mr. W. Bidder, minister, Mr. WILLIAM PRICE to Miss ELIZABETH CUSHING.
Nov. 20, at the new Congregational chapel, Welshpool, by Mr. H. Kerrison, minister of the place, Mr. W. DANIELL, Congregational minister, Berriew, Montgomeryshire, to MARY, second daughter of Mr. R. THOMAS, Conway, Carnarvonshire.

DEATHS.

Nov. 14, after a short illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. D. Farley, of Fletcher-gate, aged 70 years. For upwards of half a century this excellent man was a member of the Baptist church, George-street, Nottingham; and for forty-one years filled the office of deacon.
Nov. 16, at his residence, at Southport, aged 69, Mr. Wm. WALES, for many years one of the proprietors of the *Liverpool Times*, and one of the oldest members of the press of Liverpool.
Nov. 18, at Camberwell, in the 74th year of his age, JOSIAH ROBERTS, Esq.
Nov. 18, at Torquay, of consumption, in the 24th year of his age, CHARLES FISHER, second son of Edward MOXLEY, Esq., Stamford-hill.
Nov. 18, at Beaminstor, Dorset, at an advanced age, Mrs. NICHOLS, a respected member of the Independent church in that place, under the care of Mr. Alfred Bishop, and mother of Mr. Samuel Nicholls, Lower Darwen, Lancashire.
Nov. 19, at Henley-on-Thames, aged five years, AUGUSTA, daughter of Mr. James ROWLAND, minister.
Nov. 20, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas KIRKPATRICK, draper, at Walsall, aged 38 years.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, November 20.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Bethel Chapel, Hunstet, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.
ANDERTON, JOHN, Bradford, stock broker, Dec. 3 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Bond, Leeds.
ATKINSON, GEORGE, Bradford, joiner, Dec. 9 and 23: solicitors, Mr. Clarke, Chancery-lane, London; Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford; and Mr. Bond, Leeds.
BORER, CHARLES, Elliott's-row, Lower-road, Islington, grocer, Nov. 24, Dec. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Hine and Co., Charter-house-square.
BRYANT, EDWIN, 4, Lime-street-square, merchant, Nov. 27, Jan. 8: solicitor, Mr. Cutler, Bell-yard, Doctors'-commons.
CARPENDALE, WILLIAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, jeweller, Dec. 2 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Shaw and Co., Ely-place, London; and Mr. Thorne, Hull.
DENHOLME, ALEXANDER, Queen-street, Stepney, linen draper, Nov. 27, Jan. 13: solicitor, Mr. Cook, King-street, Cheapside.
DUNKERLEY, JOHN BOWKER, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, draper, Dec. 4 and 22: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. W. K. Taylor, Manchester.
FAYRE, JOHN, and FAYRE, WILLIAM, Nutford-place, Edge-ware-road, cabinet makers, Nov. 27, Dec. 29: solicitor, Mr. Hilleary, Fenchurch-street.
GOODWIN, CHARLES, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, plasterer, Dec. 2 and 31: solicitor, Mr. Butler, jun., Tooley-street, Southwark.
HALL, THOMAS, Romsey Extra, Southampton, common brewer, Dec. 2 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Park and W. B. Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.
JAMAR, SERVAIS, Frith-street, cabinet-maker, Nov. 27, Dec. 29: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Everill, 21 A, Soho-square.
LEA, RICHARD, Bewdley, Worcestershire, surgeon, Dec. 5 and 24: solicitors, Mr. Hair, Kidderminster; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.
OSTLER, WILLIAM, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, grocer, Dec. 11, Jan. 8: solicitors, Mr. Flewker, Derby; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.
PERRY, FRANCIS, jun., Austin-frirs, merchant, Nov. 26, Dec. 31: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., Nicholas-lane.
SANDERSON, THOMAS, Leeds, corn factor, Nov. 30, Dec. 21: solicitors, Mr. C. Fiddie, Paper-buildings, Inner Temple, London; and Messrs. Bart and Co., Leeds.
THOMAS, CHARLES, Lillior, grocer, Dec. 8 and 22: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Jones, Newtown.
VARNY, JOHN, Clement's-inn-passage, Clare-market, grocer, Nov. 27, Dec. 29: solicitors, Messrs. Rosser and Co., Fenchurch-street.
WAIT, MARY LEWIS, Clifton, Bristol, lodging-house-keeper, Dec. 4 and 31: solicitor, Mr. Crosbie, Bristol.
YORKE, SAMUEL, Cambridge, upholsterer, Nov. 28, Jan. 13: solicitors, Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, Bond-court, Walbrook.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

FENDER, JOHN, Glasgow, manufacturer, Nov. 25 and Dec. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

George Watson, Gateshead, bookseller, second div. of 2s. 6d.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.—J. Fearley, Windsor-terrace, City-road, worsted stuff manufacturer, first div. of 2s.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, after Nov. 23.—Samuel Griffiths, Wolverhampton, wholesale druggist, first div. of 1s. 2d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.—Peter Bury, Manchester, calico printer, first div. of 4s. 2d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, Dec. 1, and any subsequent Tuesday.

Tuesday, Nov. 24th.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
The Primitive Methodist chapel, Pontesbury Hill, Shropshire.

BANKRUPTS.

CLARK, FRANCES, 3, George-street, Adelphi, jewel case maker, Nov. 30, Jan. 16: solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Co., Clifford's-inn.
CLAY, WILLIAM, and CLAY, JAMES, Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers, Dec. 7, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Jacques and Co., Ely-place, London; Mr. Holroyd, Halifax; and Mr. Courtenay, Leeds.
COLES, JOSEPH, 233, Strand, tobacconist, Dec. 9, Jan. 12: solicitor, Mr. Lane, Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street.
FLOWER, HENRY, 18, Barge-yard-chambers, Bucklersbury, and 39, Regent-square, publisher, Dec. 2, and Dec. 30: solicitor, Mr. Shaw, Furnival's-inn.
FORD, JAMES, Birmingham, hosier, Dec. 5, Jan. 12: solicitors, Mr. T. B. Hodgson, Birmingham; and Mr. J. Sherwood, London.
GARROD, SAMUEL, of Church-street, Hackney, surgeon, Dec. 2, Jan. 16: solicitor, Mr. Wilkins, Gracechurch-street.
GASS, JOSEPH, Colchester, draper, Dec. 4, Jan. 16: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, Dean-street, Soho.
GREEN, JOHN, Greenwich, lodging-house keeper, Dec. 8, Jan. 15: solicitor, Mr. Sadgrove, Mark-lane.
LHOYDS, RICHARD CRIPPS, Liverpool, painter, Dec. 3, 31: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; and Messrs. Curry and Co., Liverpool.
LOUIS, THOMAS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, laceman, Dec. 4, Jan. 8: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street, London; and Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
MAY, JAMES, Redruth, Cornwall, stationer, Dec. 8, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Goode, Son, and Shilson, St. Austell; and Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter.
NEWTON, HENRY, 23, Northumberland-street, Strand, chemist, Dec. 2, Jan. 5: solicitor, Mr. Cunningham, Buckingham-street, Strand.
NICHOLS, JOSEPH, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, stonemason, Dec. 5, Jan. 12: solicitor, Mr. W. H. Reece, Birmingham.
SMITH, JAMES, Edmonton, brewer, Dec. 9, Jan. 15: solicitor, Mr. E. Burbridge, 88, Hatton-garden.
WALTON, JAMES, Leeds, tailor, Dec. 7, Jan. 1: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Gray's-inn, London; Mr. Cariss, Leeds; and Mr. Tempest, Leeds.
WORTHINGTON, DAVID, West Ham, Essex, general shopkeeper, Dec. 11, Jan. 15: solicitor, Mr. J. Smith, 6, Finsbury-terrace, City-road.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COHNERT, MORITZ, Edinburgh, jeweller, Nov. 28, Dec. 25.
PATERSON, JOHN, and SON, late of Paisley, tea merchants, Dec. 2, 23.

DIVIDENDS.

Edmund Francis Green, 115, Leadenhall-street, merchant, second div. of 6d.; at 13, Old Jewry, Nov. 25, and two following Wednesdays.—George Sex, Stonecutter-street, Farringdon-street, job master, first div. of 5s. 10d.; at 13, Old Jewry, Nov. 25, and two following Wednesdays.—John William Pitsch, 42, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor, first div. of 3s.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Charles John Bond, Tranquil-vale, Blackheath, tailor, first div. of 3s.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Wm. Bucknell Lemon, Croydon, ironmonger, first dividend of 9s. 2d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Joseph Marriage, jun., Moulsham, Essex, miller, first div. of 9d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Robert Moir, now or late of West Cowes, stationer, first div. of 3s.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Henry Wood, Basinghall-street, City, woollen factor, third div. of 11d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Thomas Ibbetson Hellawell, James Northcliffe, and John Beadmont Hellawell, Thornhill, Brigg, Yorkshire, dyers, first div. of 8d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.—Joseph Pearson, late of Lockwood, Yorkshire, grocer, first and final div. of 10s. 7d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.—James Gill, Liverpool, wine merchant, first div. of 7s.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool, any Thursday.—James Reid, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday after Nov. 27.—John Russell, Kidderminster, coal merchant, first div. of 1s. 2d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ditto for Account....	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
3 percent Reduced....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
New 3½ percent.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Long Annuities.....	97	97	97	97	97	97
Bank Stock.....	204½	206	206	206	206	206
India Stock.....	—	257	—	257	257½	257
Exchequer Bills.....	10pm	9pm	9pm	9pm	11pm	10pm
India Bonds.....	—	—	—	—	18	22

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	98	Mexican	27
Brazilian	85	Peruvian	38
Buenos Ayres	43	Portuguese 5 per cents..	81
Columbian	16	Ditto converted	36
Danish	86	Russian	112
Dutch 2½ per cents	59	Spanish Active	25½
Ditto 4 per cents	91	Ditto Passive	54
French 3 per cents	82	Ditto Deferred	17½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	129½	London & Croydon Trunk	21½
Blackwall	81	London and Greenwich	9½
Bristol and Exeter	81	Manchester and Leeds	102
Eastern Counties	22½	Midland Counties	197
Edinburgh and Glasgow	75	Ditto New Shares	31½
Grand Junction	—	Manchester and Birm'g.	75½
Great North of England	231½	Midland and Derby	103
Great Western	133	Norfolk	131
Ditto Half	79	North British	37½
Ditto Fifth	31	South Eastern and Dover	38
London & North-Western	196	South Western	66
Ditto Quarter Shares	22½	Trent Valley	—
London and Brighton	59½	York and North Midland	193

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 23.

The supply of wheat at market this morning has been rather more liberal than of late; still the demand was good, and an advance of 1s. per quarter, was pretty generally made. The demand for foreign wheat has not been extensive, but holders are very firm, and in some retail transactions the above advance has been realised. The barley trade is about the same, but not much business doing. The arrivals of oats have rather fallen off, which enables sellers to get on without any further decline in prices. Maize still meets a brisk inquiry, and as very little is offering, it is difficult to buy. In beans and peas no alteration.

Wheat, Red.....	55 to 61	Malt, Ordinary	58 to 59
New	60 .. 65	Pale	63 .. 68
White	60 .. 68	Rye	40 .. 42
New	65 .. 72	Peas, Hog	40 .. 43
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	51 .. 56	Maple	41 .. 45
Barley	35 .. 37	Boilers	48 .. 52
Malt	42 .. 45	Beans, Ticks	40 .. 44

Beans, Pigeon	44 to 48	Wheat	4s. 0d.
Harrow	41 .. 42	Barley	2 0
Oats, Feed	25 .. 30	Oats	1 6
Fine	30 .. 32	Rye	2 0
Poland	28 .. 26	Beans	2 0
Potato	30 .. 32	Peas	2 0

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 20.

Wheat	61s. 5d.	Wheat	60s. 6d.
Barley	44 6	Barley	41 1
Oats	26 9	Oats	26 3
Rye	42 4	Rye	39 8
Beans	46 10	Beans	45 8
Peas	50 10	Peas	49 2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	61s. 5d.	Wheat	60s. 6d.
Barley	44 6	Barley	41 1
Oats	26 9	Oats	26 3
Rye	42 4	Rye	39 8
Beans	46 10	Beans	45 8
Peas	50 10	Peas	49 2

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 23.

With home-fed beasts we were but moderately supplied. The few prime Scots on sale commanded a very ready sale at prices fully equal to those obtained on this day so'nigh; but the middling and inferior breeds, which formed the bulk of the supply, were very dull, and somewhat lower. The numbers of sheep were moderately extensive, and of prime quality. The best old Downs sold at late rates, but all other breeds were quite 2d. per 8lbs. lower. In calves only a limited business was doing, at last week's prices. The pork trade was dull, at late figures.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	3 10 .. 5 4	Pork	3 8 .. 4 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.... 1,066	4,010	190	310
Monday .. 3,667	26,360	79	315

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 23.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do 2 8 .. 2 10	Mid. ditto 4 0 .. 4 4
Prime large 3 0 .. 3 2	Prime ditto 4 6 .. 4 8
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal 3 8 .. 4 8
Large Pork 3 4 .. 4 0	Small Pork 4 2 .. 4 8

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The seed trade still remains in a quiet state. Fine French clover may be bought, duty paid, at 41s. to 44s. per cwt., and there are offers of parcels free on board at 35s. to 37s. In other descriptions of seeds nothing of interest occurred to-day, and quotations remained much the same as before.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Nov. 23.—At present there is such a sameness in this market that there must of necessity be a sameness in the wording of the report. The supply continues to be moderate coastwise from Kent and Essex, Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, and by the railways from the various inland counties.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were, 14,764 firkins of butter, and 4,650 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports, 1,531 casks of butter. Since our last, we experienced a very quiet week in the butter market, and the business transacted was but to a moderate extent; for middling descriptions holders were disposed to accept lower rates, fine remains steady in price. In English butter a dull trade at lower prices. The change of wind brought a fair arrival of bacon, which met a steady sale at full prices. On board there was but little business done, the quantity offering for shipment being limited. Lard continues to meet a slow sale.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7½d. to 8½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—Prices remain stationary at our last quotations. There has been some demand for Sussex, while the other kinds are neglected. Farnham, 105s. to 136s.; country, 108s. to 120s.; Mid. Kent, 90s. to 110s.; Wealds, 80s. to 90s.; Essex, 90s. to 126s.; Sussex, 76s. to 83s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were only 135 bales, of which 84 were from Germany and 49 from Russia. The market for wool is quiet, as there are public sales of colonial coming on next week in the usual locality—the Hall of Commerce.—**LEEDS, Nov. 20.**—The demand for foreign wools has been somewhat languid this week, and the business done generally limited. Prices, however, are without variation. The home branch of trade has been without alteration during the present week. We cannot report any increased activity in sales, nor is there any variation in the prices quoted, compared with last week.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The cotton market continues quiet, and the week closes with a decline of ¼d. per lb. from last week's quotations of American. Of 1,050 bags Sea Island and stained offered for auction this day, 300 Sea Island and 50 stained have been sold at a decline of ¼d. per lb. Egyptian continues in demand, at former rates. Brazil also is in fair demand, at last week's quotations. Surat is heavy of sale, and a decline of ¼d. per lb. has, in some instances, been submitted to. The sales of the week amount to 33,850 bales, including 11,300 American on speculation, and 650 American and 300 Surat for export.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 23.—This market may be considered steady, yet prices are not quite so high as on Monday last. Town Tallow, 50s. net cash.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 6d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.; Horn hides, 13s.; Lambs, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.; Shearings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 14.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 48s. to 77s. | Oat Straw | 32s. .. 36s. || Clover Hay | 68s. to 100s. | Wheat Straw | 30s. .. 32s. |

COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 20.

Stewart's, 21s. 0d.; Hetton's, 20s. 9d.; Braddill's Hetton's, 20s. 9d.; Lambton's, 20s. 6d.; West Hartley's, 16s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 246.

GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

TEA.—The deliveries amount to 518,000. There is a fair business doing. Common Congous are selling at 10d. to 10½d. per lb.

COFFEE.—The market is very dull. A small parcel of Ceylon plantation sold at lower rates; low middling colour fetched 56s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 430 hhds. and tierces; the lower qualities selling at a decline of 6d. per cwt. 185 hhds. Barbadoes, in auction, sold at 47s. to 55s. per cwt. for middling to fine yellow. There was rather more doing in refined goods; standard lumps fetched 64s., and brown grocery 63s. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPLOYMENT.

PERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be APPOINTED in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the SALE of their celebrated TEAS.

Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate-street, London.

The teas are packed in leaden canisters from One Ounce to a Pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale. The only license required is 11s. per annum, and many during the last one-and-twenty years have realised considerable incomes by the agency, without one hilling let or loss.

Application to be made (if by letter, post free) as above.

THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth, when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used cross-ways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush; therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under—viz.: full-sized brushes, marked T. P. W., No. 1 hard, No. 2 less hard, No. 3 middling, No. 4 soft; the narrow brushes, marked T. P. N., No. 5 hard, No. 6 less hard, No. 7 middling, No. 8 soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen in bone, and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, OR LIQUID HAIR

DYE; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dyes as infallible, if done at their establishment; and the ladies and gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them, to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose; and some of their establishments having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London, the celebrated Perfumers and Perfumers, Hair-cutters and Hair-dyers. N.B.—Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

TO LADIES.—CAUTION.—DELICROIX'S KALYDOR for the COMPLEXION, surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the skin, prepared for the use of her Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by special command, and protected by letters patent, the label bearing the royal arms surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume, elegantly embossed. Get essential paraffin, for the ladies' toilet, completely removes tan, pimples, and all cutaneous eruptions. It is imperative on purchasers to ask for "Delicroix's Kalydor for the Complexion," as spurious compounds, for the sake of gain, are sold by unprincipled shopkeepers, composed of mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. Messrs. Delicroix cannot insure any article bearing their name to be genuine, unless their Chancery protection label be also affixed, with their signatures and address, 158, New Bond-street, London.

ROYAL NURSERY.

Inexperienced mothers and nurses often pay too little regard to the hair of infants and young children, as the majority of beautifully flowing locks or bald heads in after years is to be traced from the earliest period, the seeds of strength or weakness being laid in the nursery.

DELICROIX'S MACASSAR OIL

is celebrated for its genial and nourishing qualities, in producing and sustaining the growth of the hair, and of unfailing efficacy (when applied according to the directions) during the tender years of infancy and childhood; so that no nursery, where personal advantages are considered important, should be without it.

Delicroix's Macassar Oil, imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her most gracious Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, &c., is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the signature and address of the Proprietors.

The unparalleled success of Delicroix's Macassar Oil as a specific for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the human hair, is too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with the numerous testimonies constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature.

DELICROIX AND CO.'S ROYAL BOUQUETS.

"Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all."

Delicroix and Co.'s Royal Bouquets—"le plus joli cadeau" of the season, are composed of the most delicate and luxurious perfumes, and from their ambrosial fragrance seem like "a thousand rich posies," diffusing "sweet smelling odours," truly exhilarating at balls, routs, and fashionable assemblies. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call at 158, New Bond-street, and try Delicroix and Co.'s Royal Bouquets on their handkerchiefs, for which purposes bottles are always open free, viz.:—Bouquet de la Reine Victoria, Bouquet du Prince Albert, Bouquet des Noces Royales, Bouquet de la Princesse Royale, Bouquet Royal Adelaide, Bouquet du Roi George IV., &c., &c.

DELICROIX AND CO.'S NEW PERFUMES

are the "Prince of Wales's Bouquet," and the "Bouquet Princesse Alice." The former being a combination of the fragrance of the most delicious flowers, in which the flavour of the moss-rose bears the most conspicuous part, while the latter imparts the true essence of the modest "Lily of the Valley." These perfumes are colourless, and will not soil the most delicate handkerchief.—Price, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

FASHIONABLE PERFUMES

of all kinds. The French imported from their Establishment at Grasse, in the south of France, superior to everything to be obtained in Paris.

SOAPS, the largest variety of any house in the world, including all the most recherche flavours.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the IMPROVED ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily applied either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent, per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars, with Prices and Mode of Measurement, on receipt of a postage-stamp.

NEW AND STANDARD WORKS.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.
This Library comprises the best and newest works in every department of Literature, with all the Quarterly and Monthly Periodicals.

Single Subscription.

Seven Shillings per Quarter, One Guinea per Annum.

Family and Country Subscription.

Two, Three, Five, or Ten Guineas per Annum, according to the number of volumes required.

Newspapers regularly supplied.—Stationery of every Description.

LIGHT.—CAMPINE, CANDLES.—Patent

CAMPINE, in sealed half-gallon cans, 4s. 9d. per gallon; Palmer's Patent Candles, 7½d. per lb., at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, whose assortment of Campine, Argand, and Solar Lamps, and Palmer's Magnum and other Candlesticks, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, is the largest in existence. All the reasonable novelties are now ready, and selling from 20 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—

The high estimate formed by the public during the twelve years WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) chemically purified material has been before it (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver), has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but bad imitations of the genuine articles manufactured and sold only by him.

	Fiddle	Threaded	King's
Table Spoons and Forks, full Pattern.	Pattern.	Pattern.	Pattern.
size per dozen.....	12s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto.....	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto.....	5s.	11s.	12s.
Gravy ditto.....	3s.	6s.	7s.

NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced and made only by WILLIAM S. BURTON (late RIPPON and BURTON'S), when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is, beyond all comparison, the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by W. S. BURTON (and by him only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle	Thread	King's
Teaspoons, per dozen.....	18s.	32s.	38s.
Dessert Forks.....	30s.	46s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons.....	30s.	52s.	62s.
Table Forks.....	40s.	68s.	75s.
Table Spoons.....	40s.	72s.	80s.

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street).—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless

ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks.....	16 6 doz	21 0 doz	30 0 per doz	35 0 per doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks.....	12 6 ..	16 6 ..	25 0 ..	28 0 ..
Tea Spoons.....	5 6 ..	8 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Salt Spoons.....	6 0 ..	12 0 gill	18 0 ..	18 0 ..
Egg Spoons.....	7 0 ..	15 0 ..	13 6 gill 24s	13 6 gill 24s
Mustard Spoons.....	6 0 ..	12 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Gravy Spoons.....	3 6 ea	4 6 ea	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce Ladles.....	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup Ladles.....	6 6 ..	8 0 ..	11 0 ..	12 0 ..
Sugar Sifters.....	3 6 ea	..	5 0 each	5 6 each
Sugar Tongs.....	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish Knives.....	5 6 ea	8 6 ea	12 6 each	10 6 each
Butter Knives.....	1 9	2 0

Skewers.....Fiddle, 4d. an inch; Kings and Threaded, 6d.

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That the exclusion of five millions of men from the right to exercise the elective franchise is inexcusable both on the ground of Christian equity and enlightened political expediency. That the partiality which gives to Harwich, Woodstock, Thetford, Buckingham, and other small boroughs, the same amount of political power as belongs to larger and more wealthy constituencies; together with the facilities which exist for bribery, corruption, and intimidation, in their varied and well-known forms, are further proofs of the injustice and impurity of our present electoral system. That the increasing wealth of the nation, and the unexampled growth of commercial enterprise, in the rapid development of railway and other important interests, are strong temptations, to a Parliament as at present elected, to the levying of unequal taxes, the creation of new monopolies, and the acquisition of undue power. That these considerations render a just and full representation in Parliament a matter of grave moment to all classes of the people.

It is therefore resolved—

- I. That the basis of representation for which reformers should contend is Universal Suffrage, guarded by an efficient system of registration, and secured from undue influence by the Ballot.
- II. That the choice of the electors should constitute the only qualification imposed by law, on the elected. That a reasonable remuneration should be provided for the parliamentary servants of the people. That electoral districts should be formed, containing, as nearly as possible, an equal number of voters, with the means of adjustment, as the population may be diminished or augmented; and that Parliaments should be elected for periods of short and fixed duration.
- III. That the triumphant success of the Free Trade movement, the comparatively disengaged state of the public mind, and the general disorganisation of political parties, point to the present as a most favourable opportunity for a great peaceful and legal movement on behalf of liberty.
- IV. That a Society be now formed, under the designation of "The NATIONAL ALLIANCE, for Promoting a Real Representation of the People in Parliament;" and that a Committee be elected to prepare its rules, and arrange its course of action; and to issue an address to the British nation.
- V. That the Committee be directed to keep in mind the necessity of raising a National Fund, appointing efficient agents and lectures, of securing the assistance of the daily and weekly press, and of making a systematic arrangement for extending the franchise under the present electoral system.
- VI. That the following gentlemen be the Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. W. H. Ashurst, 137, Cheap-side; Stafford Allen, Cowper-street; Wm. Ainger, 12, Basing-lane; William Allan, Wapping-wall; John F. Bontems, Vincent Cottage, Ealing; Jas. Butcher, 81, Long-lane, Smithfield; Ebenezer Clarke, Voluntary House, Walthamstow; Philip Crellin, 198, St. George's-street East; Thomas Chew, Little Moorfields; Albert Cockshaw, 48, Baker-street, Lloyd-square; Arthur Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury; W. E. Daves, 251, Blackfriars-road; Thomas Dick, 26, Westmoreland-place; John Epps, M.D., 89, Great Russell-street; Charles Eli, 18, Islington-green; Wm. J. Fox, 5, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square; Charles Hook, 141, St. John-street; William Lovett, 342 A, High-holborn; Edward Miall, 1, Belgrave-place, Tuffnell-park; George Moore, Walworth; Michael Murphy, 116, Holborn-hill; J. Arthur Miles, 13, Pancras-lane; George Miller, 30, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square; Charles Marsh, New Wells, Wakefield; William Marrot, Doncaster; John Norton, Lincoln; George E. Newth, 110, Great Suffolk-street, Borough; J. H. Parry, 35, Southampton-buildings; Thomas Price, D.D., 7, Highbury-terrace; Thos. Roberts, Plaistow; William Shoen, A.M., 137, Cheapside; William Tabor, Great Trinity-lane; Allan Templeton, Pentonville; Henry Vincent, Church-street, Stoke Newington; Jabez Vines, Albion-road, Wandsworth; Joshua Vines, Stepney-green; J. M. Webb, Bushy House, Streatham; James Webb, Norway-place, Hackney-road.
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